FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Military Situation--Iran has admitted that Iraqi forces have made inroads into Iranian territory. A Joint Staff statement carried by Tehran radio reported that as a "result of the Iraqi Army's invasion," a "few Iranian border posts" in the Khan-Leyli and Salehabad regions have come under Iraqi control and that Iranian forces in Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran "are busy stopping the enemy's penetration" and in Khuzestan are engaging in "intense fighting" around Salamcheh. The Joint Staff also said that there has been a "resolute defense" against Iraqi units attacking in the Dehloran region. Monitored Iranian media have not confirmed Iraq claims of the capture of Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin on 23 September and most recently of the fall of Mehran, which was reported by the Iraqi General Command in a statement on 24 September that was carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses. Tehran radio did, however, imply Iranian concern over the situation, saying that the Iranian Armed Forces have "forsaken their defensive posture and are responding to aggression with aggression." Iranian leaders had previously implied that Iran would not go on the attack unless absolutely necessary.

Further statements issued by the Iranian Joint Staff, broadcast by both Tehran radio's domestic and Arabic services, reported Iraqi air raids on Dezful, Tabriz, Kermanshah, the Abadan oil refinery, the port facilities of Khorramshahr and Bandar Khomeyni, and Khark Island--the first such reported bombing of Iran's major depot for the export of oil. The Joint Staff gave no details on the damage done to facilities on Khark Island, saying only that three Iraqi MiG's were downed in the raid. The Joint Staff also reported that Iranian aircraft have bombed military installations in Basra and Kut Shu'aybah.

Iraqi General Command communiques have claimed that Iranian planes hit residential areas and economic installations in Baghdad, Ireil, Kirkuk and Mosul. In addition to the fall of Mehran, the Iraqi military has also claimed a naval victory in which two Iranian frigates and seven gunboats were sunk. According to INA, Iraqi units are continuing to advance on Khorramshahr, sustaining "almost no losses," and have called on the city to surrender. Both sides have reported the downing of significant numbers of enemy aircraft.

In a news conference reported by AFP, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah said that the "majority" of Iraq's 240,000-man army is engaged against Iran but that "substantial" forces are being held in reserve. Talfah said Iraq will continue to strike at Iran's "vital interests" until Tehran meets Baghdad's main aims, one of which is "full sovereignty" over the Shatt al-'Arab. The defense minister also noted that Iraq has not asked the Soviet Union for more arms and that there is no Soviet arms offer pending.

Monitored Iraqi media have not specifically confirmed Western reports, citing Baghdad radio, that an Iraqi spokesman has laid down three conditions for an end to hostilities: respect for Iraqi sovereignty over border territories; recognition of Iraqi sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab; and the return of the three islands--Bu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunb-e Islands--seized by Iran in 1971. In a statement to AFP, Iranian presidential adviser Ahmad Salamatian declared that there could be "no question of a cease-fire" while Baghdad's position on the Shatt al-'Arab remained unchanged.

Iranian Leaders' Statements--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has warned the United States and the Soviet Union to stay out of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In a 23 September press conference, reported by Tehran radio the next day, Bani-Sadr said he has received notes from both countries declaring "their hands clean and free" from any violation and claiming that "they are no way involved." However, the president stated that "issuing notes is one thing and action is something different." He affirmed that Iran has "no doubt" that the "great and semigreat powers" are assisting Iraq. According to Bani-Sadr Iraq has "definitely lost its military capability" and will not be able to carry on the fight without the help of the "dependent countries or superpowers." Thus, the president concluded that if Iraq "shows any signs of military capability, it will prove that others have definately assisted it. Speaking directly to the Soviet Union, Bani-Sadr said: "Your assistance to the aggressive Iraq is proof of your enmity toward us, for our future generations will never forget this."

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on a meeting held by President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i with the ambassadors of a number of Islamic countries. During the meeting Bani-Sadr admitted that Iraq has proposed talks to solve the problems between the two countries, but he said that Iran has refused to cooperate unless Iraq stops aiding "sabotage groups," ceases its "intervention in Kordestan affairs" and ends its border attacks. The president said that Iran views the Iraqi aggression as a "wide-scale plot aimed at toppling the Islamic Republic of Iran" and that, in responding to this aggression, it has taken three things into consideration: the likelihood that prolonged fighting will encourage Israel to "intensify pressure" to expand its borders; the fact that this is not a "racist" war of non-Arabs against Arabs as Iraq claims but a confrontation between the superpowers and a revolution; and the fact that such a wide-scale confrontation serves to deplete military hardware originally intended to be used against Israel.

At the same meeting, Prime Minister Raja'i told the Islamic envoys that Iran "expects you to stand in the face of this aggression" in accordance with "Islamic solidarity" and respect for recognized national "rights." Raja'i accused the United States of "colluding" with Iraq in its attack on Iran and said that Iraqi success would pave the way for the "return and settlement of the superpowers in this area." He added that Iraq has taken no "political or human initiative" to solve the dispute.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, in an address to the Iraqi Army and people carried by Tehran radio, asked the Iraqi nation to topple the Saddam Husayn government with much the same tactics that he used to overthrow the shah. He urged the people to begin "obstruction wherever you can" and the workers to "show their service to dear Islam" by "strikes and opposition." He also called on the Iraqis to refrain from paying taxes and utility bills and to "condemn the action of the Iraqi criminals by staging marches in their millions." Khomeyni warned the Iraqis that the Iranian nation is in a state of "full alert" and will "smash the opponents of Islam by a general mobilization when it is necessary."

Mediation Efforts, Arab Reaction--INA reported that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad on 24 September and met with Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi agency made no mention of mediation, saying only that the two discussed "developments on the eastern border" and Iraqi victories over the "aggressive Persians." According to AFP, 'Arafat intends to go on to Tehran from Baghdad to pursue mediation efforts. Damascus radio reported that President Hafiz al-Asad had discussed with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid the "possibility of some Arab states' exerting efforts to end this fighting."

Rabat radio carried a message from Moroccan King Hassan, acting on behalf of the Jerusalem committee, to Saddam Husayn and Bani-Sadr expressing "deep sorrow and great concern" over the fighting between the two countries and saying that any division in Muslim ranks constitutes a "suicidal action" in the face of Islam's true enemy. The radio also reported, however, that the king told the Iraqi ambassador in Morocco that his country stands by Iraq "heart and soul, materially morally and militarily." According to KUNA, the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has accused the Lebanese Government of being "fully biased in favor of Iraq." Iraqi interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir, in a statement to ALIF BA' magazine reported by INA, accused the Syrians of putting "all their expertise at the service of the racist Persian regime in order to plot against Iraq."

In a further demonstration of Jordan's support for Iraq, Prime Minister Mudar Badran showed up in Baghdad on a "brief visit" and, according to INA, affirmed his country's readiness to back Iraq in its "successive victories over the Magian enemies." On the other hand, Qatar and the PDRY have appealed for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. According to DOHA radio, Qatari Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari said Muslim energy should be reserved for opposition to the common enemy and no opportunity should be created for foreign intervention. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY, in a commentary carried by Aden radio, said the fighting serves only the "imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces" and "squanders" the two people's energies.

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YASIR 'ARAFAT'S MEDIATION OF U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE EXAMINED

NC201308 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 20 Sep 80

[VOL Paris correspondent Habib Rahhal dispatch--recorded]

[Text] Since the U.S. diplomats were seized as hostages in Iran by the Iranian revolutionary authorities, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has not stopped (?pursuing) the question of their release in the interest of relations between the United States and the PLO. This was stated by an Arab diplomat this morning to Voice of Lebanon radio in Paris. The diplomat said that Imam Khomeyni has insinuated in some form or other to 'Arafat that the possibility of releasing the hostages has become logical--a matter that 'Arafat (?pursued) during his recent visit to Syria to meet with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

The second phase pursued by 'Arafat was to urgently contact Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky who, in turn, conveyed the report to the U.S. authorities, concentrating on the efforts of the PLO.

Therefore, the Iranian authorities have found themselves compelled to declare the question of the release in addition to the known conditions that are still being disseminated by the world news media.

OPEC ISSUES APPEAL TO IRAN, IRAQ TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

AU241117 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, today appealed to the two founding members of OPEC, Iran and Iraq, to discontinue their hostilities. In a statement published in Vienna it was said that OPEC is deeply distressed at this tragic conflict which is getting worse. War is diametrically opposed to all the ideals upheld by OPEC. The statement continues that the governments in Tehran and Baghdad should reestablish peace as soon as possible and should devote their efforts to the economic and social well-being of their peoples.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI EXPRESSES REGRET AT CONFLICT

LD240943 Tunis L'ACTION in French 17 Sep 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Mr Klibi Appeals For An End to Iraqi-Iranian Hostilities"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon the Arab League Council ended its 74th ordinary session which was held in Tunis on 13 to 16 September under the chairmanship of Jamil Surani, Palestine's permanent representative to the league and in the presence of league Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

On this occasion Chedli Klibi made a speech in which he pointed out that "this session has confirmed the Arab nation's unswerving attachment to the principle of support for the struggle of all enslaved peoples, whether near or far, for freedom, self-determination and dignity, whatever their geographical position and whoever their enemy. In deciding to support the legitimate struggle being waged by the Eritrean people while expressing the hope that the combatants will unite and combine their efforts, the Arab nation is siding with right and with just causes.

"It is reassuring that the league, at a Council session chaired by Palestine, should express support for a people who are also struggling for their existence and dignity."

Mentioning the Iraqi-Iranian dispute, Chedli Klibi said: "This conflict worries us all. Allow me to make a few remarks on this point. We all overestimated the Iranian revolution. We had expressed the hope of seeing the start of an era of cooperation between Iran--a Muslim country--and the Arab states. We had thought that Islamic solidarity would be strongest, that it would help sweep away the repercussions of a hated past characterised by Tehran's support for Israel against the Arab world. With a view to aiding this development the Arab League Council decided, at a previous Council meeting, to lift the boycott on Iranian firms."

The league secretary general added:

"However, we are now sorry to note that fighting is taking place on the Iraqi-Iranian borders--fighting in which the air forces have even taken part. Since we are continuing to receive reports of new clashes on those borders, the Council must express its deep concern and appeal for an amicable settlement of the outstanding problems between the two countries, with a view to preserving good neighborly relations and Arab and Muslim solidarity.

"We proclaim that the Arab nation, while expressing its friendship for the Iranian people and its regard for the struggle they have waged, is bound to deplore the situation which has been created in this way. The Arab nation is afraid of seeing the Iranian-Iraqi conflict weakening the ties uniting the Arabs to Iran and reducing the Iranian revolution's support for the Palestinian cause.

"In calling on the two neighboring countries to do all in their power to stop the military operations, we still hope to see the logic of solidarity and good neighborly relations reasserted and we maintain that the spiritual and historical ties which have been established between the Arab peoples and the Iranian people are strong enough to withstand temporary differences of opinion.

"Although Arab solidarity makes it our duty to give unhesitating support to Iraq--an Arab state--in the defense of its territory, we express the hope that harmony will eventually reign among all the peoples and states in the region, since it is in their interest to cooperate and give each other mutual support and to show solidarity."

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CALLED FOR TO MEDIATE CONFLICT

NC241012 Abu Dhabi Emirates News Agency in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 24 Sep (ENA)--The Emirates papers continue to follow with interest the current war between Iraq and Iran and to have front page reports and main headlines on the development in the situation and the statements issued by both sides. The papers report that consultations were continuing among the Arab leaders concerning the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border while Jordan and North Yemen declared their support of Iraq.

The editorial in AL-ITTIHAD comments on the appeal made by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization to halt the fighting between Iraq and Iran and the organization's offer of mediation. The paper wonders about the next step following this offer and expresses the hope that the Islamic states will move to contain the war. The paper says that the situation of the two Islamic countries calls for convening an emergency conference at summit level to stop the shedding of Muslim blood, halt the fighting and close the ranks of Islam and Muslims.

AL-KHALIJ affirms the Arab right to restore every inch of Arab soil and how the Arab and Islamic world welcomed the Iranian revolution as a new conquest, particularly in aborting the malicious relations between Iran and Israel and how the Palestinian flag was hoisted instead of the star of David. The paper wonders over a third party benefitting from these events and says that this along prompts us to keep it a limited war in order to restore what was usurped by the defunct regime which was against the two peoples.

AL-KHALIJ says further that the United States and Israel do not conceal their pleasure over the conflict while ambiguity is evident in the stand of the Soviet Union.

The paper notes that the current conflict might reflect negatively on our battle with Israel and the liberation of Jerusalem. The paper calls for inspiring wisdom, strength and courage so as to make this battle the beginning and not the end, to add it to our calculations and not against us and to immediately settle it in favor of another battle that is awaiting us.

The AL-BAYAN editorial calls for convening an Islamic conference at the highest level as soon as possible and for considering this [conference] as an armistice between the two sides. The paper says that the Islamic Conference can now prove its ability in solving a problem, whose effect not only reflects on Iraq and Iran but whose destructive results will expand and affect the whole Islamic world.

AL-BAYAN also notes that the two countries are members of the conference and are committed to the spirit, objectives and resolutions adopted during the various sessions, all of which contribute toward creating a suitable background for solving the problems facing its member states.

FATAH LEADER SPEAKS ON LEBANON FIGHTING, IRAQ, IRAN MEDIATION

NC210810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has said that the Zionist military escalation in southern Lebanon which coincides with the redeployment being conducted by the fascist Phalangist Party is just a prelude to a joint action in Lebanon. Brother Abu Iyad was speaking yesterday afternoon to the political cadres of the Fatah movement, who are undergoing military training in implementation of the general mobilization order announced by brother Commander in Chief Abu 'Ammar.

Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that the recent statements of the Israeli chief of staff on the escalation of the situation in southern Lebanon until the collapse of one of the two sides means a declaration of a war of annihilation against the Palestinian people. Brother Abu Iyad expected [Israeli Prime Minister] Begin to announce the annexation of the occupied territories to the Zionist entity after announcing the annexation of Jerusalem and making it the capital of his entity in implementation of the so-called greater Israel idea.

Brother Abu Iyad called for the establishment of true unity between the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese national movement, Syria and Libya. He said that the Syrian-Libyan unity is a move designed to rescue the deterirorating Arab situation. Any Arab unity, he said, will be nill without palestine. Palestine is the true measure for any Arab unity, and the attitude toward Palestine and the Palestinian revolution expresses the effectiveness of this unity.

Referring to Syrian-Palestinian relations, Brother Abu Iyad stressed the need to strengthen these relations on solid ground, particularly in view of the fact that the Zionist enemy is preparing to deal a blow to the Palestinian revolution and Syria through southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu Iyad said that Brother Abu 'Ammar is trying to mediate in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, and two envoys were sent by the PLO to the two countries.

He described the initial contacts which the two envoys held with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders as positive. He added that it is possible Brother Abu 'Ammar will personally take part in the efforts, perhaps in the role of a mediator, in the coming few days. Brother Abu Iyad said: It will be regrettable if this confrontation becomes worse. He stressed in his speech the need to strengthen the relations with the socialist camp, led by the Soviet Union, the main friend of the Arab nation.

Regarding the Palestinian-Jordanian relations, Brother Abu Iyad called for the need to define the meaning of these relations to make them work for the benefit of the two sides. They must not be only of a formal nature, but must work for the benefit of the Palestinian issue, he said. He also called for the mobilization of Arab resources, including the oil weapon, to confront the Zionist-imperialist aggression against the Arab area. Brother Abu Iyad then referred to the harrasment of Palestinians in the Gulf states. He said that there is a plan to bring the United States into the area after the deportation of the Palestinians fromthe gulf states.

LONDON PAPER EXAMINES POTENTIAL FOR SPREAD OF WAR

LD241433 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Jihad Al-Khazin article: "Iraq and the Limited War"]

[Text] A few weeks ago observers were wondering if war would break out on the Iraqi-Iranian border. Now that the answer to that question has become known, the following question is being asked: Will the border war remain limited or will it expand? Whether the war expands or not depends primarily on the aims of the current war. If the aim is for Iraq to take control of the eastern side of Shatt al-'Arab, then the war will remain limited. But if Iraq tries to enter Arabistan (Khuzestan), then the fighting will definitely expand and other sides might join it, especially if navigation in the gulf as a whole and subsequently the oil supplies are threatened with disruption.

However, any talk about the future falls into the category of speculations and geomancy. The past is known. The problem goes back to the original border demarcation between the two countries under which Iraq was given the eastern bank of Shatt al-'Arab. The Iranians protested for a long time by saying that international borders in rivers are marked by a line along the middle of any river constituting part of the border. The Iraqis rejected the Iranian argument until the Algiers agreements were concluded. According to these agreements, Iran stopped supporting the Kurdish rebels in return for Iraq's consent to amend the southern border with Iran.

In a speech last week, however, President Saddam Husayn announced the abrogation of the Algiers agreement and declared his government's determination to regain the territory it had ceded under these agreements which Iraq had been compelled to conclude because of the then Kurdish war situation.

The new Iraqi decision must have been prompted by the advantageous prevailing circumstances. Iraq could not possibly dream of better circumstances to achieve its aims: Internally Iran is in a state of semi-collapse economically and militarily; internationally, it is friendless.

The world has yet to know if Iraq's plans stop at Shatt al-'Arab or go further to include Arabistan. Every visitor to Iraq has come to know that since old times this area has been marked on Iraqi maps in such a way as to indicate that Iraq does not recognize Iran's claim to it.

But the loss of Arabistan means the loss of every drop of oil Iran is now producing and gives Iraq additional weight that could arouse the anxiety of the big powers which are now watching the situation with extreme interest without favoring one side against the other or, at least, without declaring this openly.

## KUWAIT

### ARMED FORCES REPORTED IN STATE OF ALERT

NC250902 Doha QNA in Arabic 0828 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Sep (QNA)--The Dubayy newspaper AL-BAYAN today reports that a state of alert was declared in the Kuwaiti forces yesterday due to the Iranian-Iraqi clashes that have reached the areas close to Kuwaiti territory.

The paper says that some Kuwaiti airborne forces were immediately sent to Warbah and Bubiyan islands in the northeast part of the country as a precaution due to the developments in the military situation there, particularly following the naval battle that took place yesterday near the Umm Qasr area, which includes the largest Iraqi naval base close to Kuwaiti territory. The paper also reports that a state of emergency was declared yesterday in Kuwaiti hospitals. About 65 persons wounded in the Iranian air raid on Basra arrived there at night. About the economic situation, the paper says that the situation in Kuwait became critical following the strong demand for foodstuff as a precaution. However, official Kuwaiti quarters confirm that the foodstuff supplies in the country were sufficient for 3 months at least.

### OIL SHIPMENTS REPORTED CONTINUING NORMALLY

LD240906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0804 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Sep (KUNA)--AS-SIYASAH of Kuwait today says that the shipments of Kuwaiti oil are continuing in a normal manner despite the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The paper attributes its report to a source at the Kuwait Oil Ministry which it describes as official. The paper says that the source has thus denied reports that Kuwait has suspended the shipment of its oil through the Strait of Hormuz, which is considered the only entrance to the gulf, because of the dangers of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

### OIL MINISTER SAYS NATION PREPARED TO REDUCE OIL OUTPUT

LD231018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0813 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Sep (KUNA)--Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah is reported today as having said that Kuwait is prepared to reduce its oil output once more if its partners in the organization of petroleum exporting countries reduce theirs. In an interview with AL-WATAN he points out that Kuwait reduced its output by 25 percent to 1.5 million barrels as of this coming [as received] April. He says that this level could be reduced to 1.3 million barrels or to 1.2 million barrels "if we found that the other countries in the organization cut their production and if we found them acting in a positive manner."

## QATAR

### SHAYKH KHALIFAH RETURNS HOME FROM EUROPE

NC242213 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Doha, 24 September--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani returned to the homeland this evening after a private 2-week visit to Europe. The amir was received at the airport by heir apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah, shaykhs, ministers and senior military and civilian officials.

## UAE

### OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ISLANDS DISPUTE WITH SADDAM HUSAYN

JN200955 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0920 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Sep (GNA)--A gulf paper has cited a senior UAE official as saying that the UAE has recently informed Iraq about its views of the issue of the three islands Iran occupied in 1971 under the deposed shah's rule. Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and Ras al-Khaimah ruler, has stated that during his visit to Iraq last Tuesday, he discussed with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn the issue of the three islands which historically belong to the UAE, border problems between Iraq and Iran and the situation in the Arab gulf. The Ras al-Khaimah ruler revealed to the UAE paper AL-FAJR that President Saddam Husayn had informed him of the contents of the speech he later delivered at the Iraqi National Assembly in which he declared the abrogation of the 1975 Algiers agreement concluded between Iraq and Iran.

### NAVIGATION SAID TO BE NORMAL IN STRAIT OF HORMUZ

NC241253 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Strait of Hormuz, 24 Sep (QNA)--QNA has learned that navigation in the Strait of Hormuz is proceeding normally. QNA has also learned that there is no truth whatsoever to reports that the strait has been closed because the entire strait is within Omani territorial waters and under the sovereignty of the Sultanate of Oman. Information gathered by QNA indicates that reports on the closure of the strait are merely a misunderstanding of Tehran radio broadcasts in this connection. QNA has learned that what Tehran radio has meant regarding the Strait of Hormuz is that the Iranian authorities consider the waters close to its coast a war zone and that the ships entering the strait must stay 12 miles from the Iranian coast after crossing the strait.

## PDRY

### 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO LIBYA

LD241936 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today begins his official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in response to an invitation by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan revolution. The brother secretary general is accompanied on his visit by brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Salih Muslih Qasim, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Anis Hasan Yahya, Politburo member and minister of fish resources; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Politburo and defense minister; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Politburo and foreign minister; and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Central Committee member and industry minister, and a number of other officials. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has reported that during this visit the brother secretary general will discuss a number of issues with the Libyan leaders, among them the latest developments in the Arab region, consolidation of the front of steadfastness and confrontation, and activation of its institutions to enable it to confront the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies to which the Arab national liberation movement is exposed. The brother secretary general will acquaint himself with the unionist steps between Syria and Libya. Discussions will also take place on bilateral cooperation between democratic Yemen and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and ways of developing it in the interest of the peoples of the two brotherly countries.

MILITARY SOURCE DENIES EGYPTIAN PILOT CAPTURED BY IRAN

NC242142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A responsible Egyptian military source has commented on allegations by Tehran radio to the effect that an Egyptian pilot was captured during the operations with Iraq by saying that the report is false and groundless. The source has also said that there are no Egyptian military personnel in the conflicting countries, and that diplomatic relations with both countries have been broken for a long time.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT SAYS IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR 'BIG TRAGEDY'

NC241550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1423 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 24 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat granted an interview to correspondent of Netherlands television Claus Hindrex in which he dealt with the Middle East problem and present situations in this vital area of the world as well.

President as-Sadat described the war again between Iraq and Iran as a big tragedy and described those who waged war on both sides as teenagers who have got arms. President as-Sadat affirmed that this war threatens the Middle East area as well as the West and related the causes of what is taking place to a personal grudge between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

President as-Sadat said in this interview that Egypt is responsible for balance and security in this area.

Following is the text of President as-Sadat's interview with Netherlands television:

Question: Mr President, first of all, I would like to focus your attention on the current problem of the Middle East, the almost full-scale war between Iraq and Iran. What is your assessment?

As-Sadat: Believe me, when I heard... I was asked in the States early this year, in April, and I said "I don't think they will reach a real war or so. It will only be skirmishes." But the whole situation really deteriorated tragically yesterday. And as we have said in a statement, one of them, Iraq, is an Arab country; Iran is a Muslim country. Egypt has responsibilities toward the Muslim world and the Arab world. So our assessment is that, because of certain differences that cannot be at all recognized as a cause for such a war like this to start, both sides have committed a great fault. First of all, it is a result of what is happening in the area here and what has developed in Afghanistan, which threatens the whole area here. Saddam Husayn reached an agreement with the shah of Iran in 1975, and he has declared that this was one of his climax achievements.

They met in Algeria, through Boumedienne at that time, and he considered this a great achievement and even the climax of his achievements, and in this agreement with the shah he had already surrendered certain land and certain concessions in the entrance of Shatt al-'Arab. On the other side, the Iranians, as you know, occupied three islands under the shah also, and after the revolution, they declared that they will be continuing what the shah has started, namely, the occupation of three islands, and the agreement that had been reached between Saddam Husayn and the shah. Suddenly, Saddam Husayn wants to have the land and the concessions he has given to the shah. Suddenly, he has started to regain it by war. On the other side, Khomeyni and the Iranians are in a shaky position; they have really committed great faults against Islam and against the stability of the area and of the gulf. Well, now the Iranians say that they have full control of the Hormuz Strait's entrance there. Iraq claims that they have full control over Shatt al-'Arab.

Today, it is really very tragic but at the same time sarcastic when it is declared from Iraq that they have started a full invasion. Really, it is a great tragedy to place armaments in the hands of such teenagers, either here or there, either in Iraq or in Iran.

Question: What is Saddam's objective? What do you really think he wants to achieve?

As-Sadat: Saddam Husayn, as I said before, wants to say or give...(the sound of planes zooming)

Question: This is not war, I hope...

As-Sadat: (laughingly) This is breaking through the sound barrier. My airplanes... Well, Saddam Husayn, it appears that, after the Iranian revolution started, he suddenly remembered that he had surrendered certain land and certain concessions in Shatt al-'Arab. The others, in Iran, it appears also that they have found [sentence incomplete]. This mainly was because Khomeyni had been ill-treated in Iraq before he left for France. He was sent out on the demand of the shah by Saddam Husayn to France. So, I wonder, the fate of the Arabs and Muslims in this area now is under certain, I mean, complexes from Saddam toward Iran, and from Khomeyni toward Iraq and the Arab world. And as I said, it is a tragic thing, really, to give the teenagers armaments.

Question: Do you feel, sir, that Egypt, in fact, left a vacuum as a dominant Arab power after you signed the peace treaty with Israel and alienated yourself, a little bit, from the Arab world?

As-Sadat: Well, that is what really is true now. Look what has happen to the Arab world and the Muslim world because they have spent a lot of time and effort during the last fourteen or fifteen months after they severed relations with Egypt. And look what has happened to the Arab world and to the Muslim world: What has taken place in Lebanon, in Syria, civil war; and between Syria and Iraq; between Libya, Algeria and Morocco; South Yemen is an observer in the Warsaw pact. Ethiopia, Afghanistan, the chaos in Iran. They said last year that they will isolate Egypt. Very well, Egypt is not isolated after 15 months. All of them are isolated in the Arab world, and the Muslim world.

Question: What will happen to the fate of the peoples of this area?

As-Sadat: The Middle East, well, let me tell you this: Egypt will never turn from its Muslim and Arab responsibilities. Therefore, I declare any Arab state or Muslim state that is threatened by...

Question: But, I suppose it will continue after the war?

As-Sadat: It will continue. It will continue, and it will have very wide repercussions all over the area here. But at the end will be the result I am going to tell you. No one would agree that Iraq will occupy any Iranian land.

Question: No, of course not.

As-Sadat: Well, it will come at the end to the personal grudges between Saddam Husayn and Khomeyni, and everyone should know this. Egypt will never turn its head or neglect its Arab and Muslim responsibilities in the area here. Everything is shaking on the gulf, where the flow of energy is very essential for the civilization of the world.

Question: Does it threaten the West economically?

As-Sadat: It threatens the West. It threatens everything really in the area here and, as I have told you, the Strait of Hormuz. I wonder what will happen because it is declared by Iran that they control the Strait of Hormuz. What will be the answer from the Iraqis? As I told you, personal grudges between Saddam Husayn and Khomeyni, and then this very narrow and ignorant way of dealing with the facts of our world today from leaders who are not really capable at all, who can't rule even their countries, either in Iraq or in Iran.

Question: I suppose that there is very little that you can do?

As-Sadat: Very little. But I have declared this, and I shall be declaring, I shall be putting it in the congress of my party at the end of this month. We shall be giving facilities to the United States to reach any Arab or Muslim states that are in danger. I must look after the balance and the security of this area. This is my responsibility.

Question: You know the Russians very well. What will be the Soviet angle?

As-Sadat: Well, I think the Soviets must be very happy; very easily they have won everything. In Afghanistan, in South Yemen; the treaty with the South Yemenis, and the whole of South Yemen is a Soviet base now, 100 percent. When you jump over Bab al-Mandeb, in Ethiopia, you will find the same. Well, there is chaos in Iran and the war between Iran and Iraq. One of Saddam's vice presidents, who is called the Soviets' man, he is there in the Soviet Union now. Two days before he left for Moscow, the comment of TASS and the Soviets adopted the policy of wait-and-see. Iran is attacking Saddam Husayn and accusing him of being a tool in the hands of the Americans. Well, (laughingly) Saddam Husayn is attacking the Iranians that they are so and so and so. Well, it is a very happy position for the Soviet Union.

Question: What could the West do to stop them?

As-Sadat: Well, I think it is time that in this very troubled moment in the gulf, which not only threatens the state of the gulf and the security of the area, but also threatens the flow of energy to Europe and to the United States, they should take action.

Question: Do you think that there is a task for NATO as well? Is that still a reliable force, in your eyes, against the Soviets, NATO?

As-Sadat: Well, I am not for, I mean, for NATO or Warsaw. We condemn this in our non-alignment system. But, I am for the United States, as the first superpower, and the western world starting immediately so that they can stop the deterioration of the whole thing here. As I told you, when Iran declares that it is controlling the Hormuz Strait and then it fires on certain cargo ships in Shatt al-'Arab, and then Saddam Husayn must have his answer and his boasting that he has started invading Iran. Invasion. This means a grave deterioration that should be controlled.

Question: Have you been in touch with the United States about this development?

As-Sadat: Not at all, not at all. I declared my position yesterday, and said I am not for Iraq or Iran. One is Arab, the other is Muslim, I am responsible for the two.

Question: How credible, do you think, is the United States still as a military ally?

As-Sadat: How credible? Well, it is not a question of how credible. The question should be: Will the United States resume its responsibities as a first superpower that is responsible for peace in this world and for the protection of the interests of the west in the gulf? This must be the question.

Question: You have said many times yourself that you don't believe in another war between Egypt and Israel. But you are still buying weaponry from the United States, F-16 jet fighters. Why do you want to be so strong? What is the reason? Who do you think you should fight for?

As-Sadat: Don't you see what has taken place here? Let me tell you this: For 3 years, I have stated this before the congress, the senate and the American administration. When that Angola problem started, the Soviet Union started building its security belt in Africa. The southern belt starts in Angola and goes to the eastern side of Africa, to Mozambique; from the western side of Angola to the eastern side of Mozambique. Well, I told them that this would come to us in east Africa. They didn't believe me. Immediately, after 2 years: South Yemen, a treaty and a base for the Soviet Union; Ethiopia, a base and a treaty with the Soviet Union; and the Iranian revolution; and the invasion of Afghanistan. So, I ask for armaments, because I want to defend my country and to defend those who depend upon Egypt for their protection, either in the Arab world, Muslim world, or Africa. This is the cause. I would be very happy to be like Germany or Japan and build a giant economy without spending on armaments. But this is a luxury I can't afford. I would like to be in this position but I can't while all this is happening. I told you about the southern belt. The northern belt goes through Afghanistan, Iran, South Yemen and Ethiopia to Libya, on my western border.

Question: Mr President, I want to turn to the Middle East, to Israel and Egypt. What really happened when President Carter's personal envoy, Mr Linowitz, visited you and Begin. What made you reverse your decision and agree to resume talks on self-rule for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza?

As-Sadat: Well, you see the Camp David agreements, as you know, were two agreements. The first one dealt with relations between Egypt and Israel and was sealed by the treaty that we reached together and that both sides fulfilled. I have no complaint and I do not believe Israel has any complaint in this respect. The second agreement dealt with full autonomy for the Palestinians, and let me tell you this: in our treaty we have said this [full autonomy], and this is a great achievement.

Question: Most of Europe still does not realize what you have said about the dangers and the Soviet influence in this area. It is ridiculous. People just don't want to see this. If you look at a country like mine, the Netherlands, the people there really....

As-Sadat: Relaxed.

Question: Relaxed. Yes, that is the word.

As-Sadat: This is very dangerous. Consequently, the Soviet Union is achieving gains and is infiltrating without using any Soviet soldiers or spending 1 cent.

Question: Quite right, quite right.

As-Sadat: Look at the gulf. The only one to gain from what is happening there is the Soviet Union, really.

Question: There is much misinformation from the Soviet side about what people like to hear or believe. By the way, did you read the book "The Spy" by Arnaud de Borchgrave, the senior editor of NEWSWEEK magazine?

As-Sadat: I know him but I did not read his book.

Question: He wrote a very interesting book about Soviet misinformation--the way they use the information media to infiltrate the parliaments of Western Europe so that they make false calculations.

As-Sadat: I have had experience with them.

Question: You have had some experience?

As-Sadat: I had a big experience with them. I remember the days of the first and second disengagement agreements. Before these agreements were reached, the Soviets kept contacting Yasir 'Arafat, Al-Asad and others in the area. They gave them copies of what they said were the agreements that would be reached between As-Sadat and the United States, the provisions that would be announced and the secret clauses that would not be announced. They believed them. Yasir 'Arafat himself told me this. I asked him: Why did you believe this, Yasir? That was after the first disengagement agreement. He visited me here. He told me: The Soviet Ambassador came here and said these were the clauses that would be announced and these were the secret clauses.

I told him: Well, can there be secrets between me and the United States and Israel without these being made public in the United States and Israel? In both countries, there are no secrets at all in their dealings. I am not the kind of man who deals in secret. I always say that I have one face and one policy. Whatever I think, I say and I tell, whether behind closed doors or out in the open.

Question: But, no, no, this is acknowledged and I believe this is one of your strong points. This is fine, but the strange thing is that it is as if people do not want to listen. They are extremely worried in most European states.

As-Sadat: The situation in the gulf now is extremely serious.

Question: What could be done really? You yourself have said that you are waiting for the Americans.

As-Sadat: I am waiting for the Americans and Western Europe.

Question: Directly before the elections, what could they do?

As-Sadat: If I were in their place I would go there and tell them to stop because this is not a little game but a very serious one, as I have said, against all of civilization and the hopes and aspirations of the gulf peoples there. They have been alarmed since Khomeyni began all this. Saddam Husayn alarmed them even more when he told them in Baghdad when they met against me that he would (?reach) each one of them in his bedroom. They were really alarmed. Believe me, this happened with the Kuwaitis and the others.

Question: Their attitude toward the Soviets is also weak. I do not know how you assess it. I feel that President Carter, especially in this preelection period, will wait. Do you intend to go abroad yourself soon?

As-Sadat: I have no time this year because, as you know, I am concentrating on domestic affairs. I have the party congress at the end of this month, in about a week or so. Then the entire party will meet for the purpose of construction and development. There is a lot to do here. I will be busy until the end of this year and maybe through the first half of next year.

Question: So you don't anticipate a summit conference in Washington during this period?

As-Sadat: As far as a summit conference is concerned, I am prepared to attend it. It was my suggestion. I am willing to attend whenever possible after the U.S. elections.

Question: Do you often come to this place?

As-Sadat: This is my residence.

Question: It is really a pleasant place.

As-Sadat: It is a 7-minute flight from Cairo by helicopter. It is both part of the countryside and of the city. Despite its proximity to the city, it is calm, tranquil and green all year round. I am a villager and I like to see the horizon here. Cairo is overpopulated. When I go there by car, you cannot imagine the heavy traffic. I prefer to stay here. In the 10 years since my election as president, I have made all the important decisions here. It is a place where you can relax, meditate and work.

Question: Is the temperature in winter here the same as summer?

As-Sadat: No, it is somewhat colder, but we always have this splendid sun.

Question: Yes this is beautiful, I mean the climate. It is different from my country. I cannot at all advise you to stay there. It is so cold. (the two l[illegible]h) I lived in the United States and in Washington for 5 or 6 years, but I have returned to Europe.

I go back to my question: What made you reconsider your decision?

As-Sadat: As you know, we agreed in the second agreement on full autonomy for the Palestinians because the Palestinian problem is the crux of the entire problem. The problem is not Sinai or the Golan Heights, but the Palestinians. Thus we agreed to give the Palestinians autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza for 5 years as a transitional period. After 3 years, we will sit with the Palestinians' representatives to determine their future. We gave them the right to veto. Thus, we have achieved a great accomplishment in the treaty between Egypt and Israel. We achieved what we agreed upon--that is, there will be no war after the October war. This is provided for in the first part of the treaty. The treaty also provides that we will not resort to force to solve any differences. These are the most important points in the process we agreed upon. There are differences of opinion over full autonomy. I put forward my proposal after exchanging three letters with Israeli Prime Minister Begin and proposed convening a summit conference. When Sol Linowitz came here and met me, we agreed to sit together to discuss the difficulties that somewhat caused the stalemate in the situation. Then we will prepare for the summit meeting.

Question: But, your excellency, you said that the talks could not continue until problems like Jerusalem and statements on establishing new Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza were overcome. My question now is what is new in the situation and what way out does your excellency envisage?

As-Sadat: Well, this must be discussed between us, and for this reason we are determined to start the negotiations.

Question: Then, you see no new way out?

As-Sadat: I have many ideas. For instance, let us begin with Gaza and full autonomy there after we reach agreement on full autonomy for both Gaza and the West Bank. I also have specific ideas regarding Jerusalem, but we must sit together to discuss them.

Question: Does this mean that you want to postpone the question of Jerusalem at present and focus on Gaza first?

Answer: No, absolutely not. I see that the question of Jerusalem is easier than any other problem.

Question: Why?

As-Sadat: Because, for the very simple reason that we are very near to each other.

I don't ask that the city should be divided again. On the contrary, I'm asking for one city, free access for the three religions, sovereignty there in the Israeli side. But there should be sovereignty on the Arab side, and common municipality and one mayor to be elected by rotation for 6 months, one Arab and the other Isreaeli and so.

Question: What would that mean for, let us say, "the eternal capital of Israel", as Mr Begin says.

As-Sadat: For that I'm saying that we have differences of opinion, and for that the whole world has reacted to this, and I need not repeat it again, but as you are asking me, we should sit together, and put our differences on the table and try to reach any agreement upon it.

Question: Prime Minister Begin told me the other day and I quote him. He said: "The keys to a solution are in the pocket of President as-Sadat." What would you say to that?

As-Sadat: (laughing) I'm repeating again. On the contrary, the keys are in his own pockets, not mine.

Question: Resuming the talks, Mr President, you have heard the rumors, of course. Many people say there is a lot of American politics, domestic politics involved. Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat are both helping their friend President Carter because the Camp David issue still has an importance as an election campaign issue.

As-Sadat: Not at all, not at all. From my side, I'm dealing with the whole problem, really, in the spirit of trying to reach an agreement, not to help here or there, and believe me when I tell you that without the United States as full partner, we shall never reach anything at all or we could not have reached what we have reached.

Question: What cards are they holding, the United States?

As-Sadat: I used to say 99, and Carter, I remember when we met in Camp David, he told me that "you are exaggerating, President as-Sadat, saying that 99 of the cards are in our hands." I told him: "Well let us wait and see." After we reached the agreements in Camp David, after 12 days, I told him: "Well, what is your idea? I think you know now that it is not 99, it is 99.9 in your hands."

Question: But does that mean you still need an American paper, so to speak, as a solution?

As-Sadat: An American paper, an American endeavor an American effort, American help. Without the Americans, as I told you, we could have never reached what we have reached, and what we have reached is marvellous, giant. In 2 years: that there would be no wars after the October war, the treaty between Egypt and Israel has been reached, the borders are open, my people are there at this moment in Al-'Arish with the Israelis and sometimes they will go to Beersheba also, and they are putting [as received] the normalization process, giving momentum to the normalization process. Every day, any Israeli can come in his car from Israel to Egypt, crossing the whole Sinai.

Question: By the way, could you strike a better deal with President Carter than with Mr Reagan?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this. I never indulge myself in the politics of others. I have to deal with whom the American people will choose, because I always ask to be treated like this. I don't want anyone to indulge in my politics.

Question: Mr President, I will follow up a little bit on your answer about the new ideas you have for the peace settlement. You have gained enormous respect after your bold move to go to Jerusalem to address the Knesset and you were called "the man of action." Now, with all respect, Mr President, in the eyes of many, you seem to have become a "man of reaction,' instead of action. Could not you force a new exciting initiative to get the peace movement on its way again?

As-Sadat: Well, when it concerns Egypt, I'm ready to do whatever initiative that has been done. But don't ask me to do anything that may concern, even in a very small way, the Palestinian inspirations without their attending and joining us in this. Well, now we dealt with the Sinai problem when we dealt with the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and I gave every possible security measure for Israel, and we have reached agreement. In 90 months, we have taken over 90 percent [of Sinai] and this is really a great achievement with the new relations and normal relations between Egypt and Israel. But we are now discussing the full autonomy. Here we must distinguish between two facts. The first fact is that we are preparing the Palestinians, through this full autonomy, to reach the stage where they sit with us and decide with us for themselves, because it is their future...a Palestinian body that will sit at the table.

After 3 years of this transitional period, we shall sit together to decide the fate of the Palestinians, and we gave [them] the veto at Camp David, by the agreement of the three of us--Carter, Begin and me. The second fact is deciding the fate of the Palestinians. We should not decide the fate of the Palestinians today. I cannot give anything. You are asking me for a new initiative. I can make an initiative over the bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel, over Sinai and so, but we cannot make any initiative over the Palestinians, because we are not deciding their fate, and I am not responsible for the Palestinians. I shall never permit myself to decide anything for the Palestinians. They should sit and decide for themselves, we even gave them the veto.

So let us distinguish between this and that. What you are asking me in the shape of a new initiative, I am ready to do, but in what concerns Egypt and Israel. In what concerns the Palestinians they must decide for themselves. We should have them with us. This is the situation now.

Question: Quite a different question, maybe, now. I am focusing on your own country, where you still have to carry a lot of economic work. How close do you live to your people? What do you hear about the dissatisfaction in your country? Do you hear truth, or do you only hear what people surrounding you want you to hear?

As-Sadat: Well, I fear there has always been a misunderstanding from your own side, from the side of the foreign world, toward us, because it appears that you heard some loud voices here that did not reflect at all the true situation. We are a free country, and you can come here and visit anywhere in the country and speak to anyone in the country. But let me tell you this. When I took my decision, 1 month ago, and stopped the slaughter of livestock in the slaughterhouses because the butchers have raised the prices, could I have done this and could my people, the masses, I mean have stood with me if I was not putting my ear on the pulse of my people? Well, I'm very happy for one fact: I have the confidence of my people. Why? Because my ear is always on the pulse of my people, and the pulse of the masses of my people.

This last decision of stopping the slaughters to punish the butchers, the millions in my country joined me in it and declared in the TV and in the newspapers and everywhere. Believe me, if I feel I'm separated from my people, be sure I shall be leaving my post.

Question: How come, and this is going to be my last question, in fact, how come in number of Western European countries, this message, the reality your country, does not get across?

As-Sadat: Because there are certain opportunitists here, Egyptians, really, who are trying to paint or picture Egypt in such a way, and they have certain friends, mainly the leftists. Because we are a democracy, he can go abroad and say something and then return to Egypt and he is not arrested and nothing happens to him. They are exploiting democracy. But whatever the time would take, it will always be proved in the end that the real situation here is that anyone can come and speak to any man in the streets of his country and to everyone.

Question: How do you rate your relationship with Western Europe? What did the visit of Mr Gaston Thorn lead to?

As-Sadat: Well, I really enjoyed his visit. And I told him the full situation in the area here, because, let me tell you this, I'm very proud and I'm very deeply grateful for the understanding of the Common Market people in Western Europe, The American people, and the understanding that enabled me really to jump over lots of difficulties which we could not have faced without the help of our friends in Western Europe and the States.

Question: Thank you, Mr President.

As-Sadat: Not at all.

FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI DISCUSSES MIDEAST DISPUTES

NC250627 Cairo MENA in English 242040 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep (MENA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed his regret tonight for the current war between Iraq and Iran.

He said Egypt is strongly for the cessation of hostilities and for action toward stability in the gulf area.

The deputy premier, meeting with a number of congressmen, said Egypt is a state of peace and wishes peace for all.

Concerning the development of the Middle East peace process, 'Ali said Israel's stand in the self-rule negotiations does not conform with the spirit of Camp David.

He added that the negotiating process had been complicated and rendered more intricate by the measures taken by Israel in terms of continued building of settlements, repressing the Palestinian population on the West Bank, expelling prominent figures and passing legislation declaring undivided Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The deputy premier went on to say that as result of Egypt's insistence on peace, President Anwar as-Sadat had called for a tripartite summit after the U.S. presidential elections with a view to an agreement on a correct reading of the letter and spirit of Camp David and to give a push to the negotiations towards the establishment of a full autonomy rule on the West Bank and Gaza Strip which would give the Palestinians, after a transition period, the right to self-determination.

In the course of the dialogue that ensured, discussion turned on the resolution passed by the recent Islamic conference in Fes, calling for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

Deputy Premier 'Ali said the resolution represented the hard-line attitude already prevailing in the Islamic and Arab worlds as result of Israel's policy, especially towards East Jerusalem, and that such an attitude was directed against the United States because of the special relationship with Israel.

For this, the Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister said, it is necessary to speed up the settlement of the Middle East problem as the clue to a comprehensive solution of the Middle East question and to preserve the policy of moderation and the state of stability in the Islamic and Arab worlds which will reflect in the same degree on the cordial relations with the United States.

In this context, Deputy Premier 'Ali referred to a practical solution of the Jerusalem problem which would safeguard the unity of the city and satisfy all the parties--the Christan, Islamic and Jewish--concerned while preserving east Jerusalem as an integral part of the West Bank.

Deputy Premier 'Ali answered questions on Egypt's economy and development plans. He said Egypt in 1979 achieved an extremely high development rate of 9.5 percent--thanks to the 1976 development plan and its assiduous implementation since then.

'Ali paid tribute to the U.S. aid towards the consolidation of the Egyptian economy. He said progress had been achieved despite the cessation of Arab aids and the rise in population growth rates.

The deputy premier and foreign minister also attributed the achieved development to Egypt's peace initiative started with President as-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem and the subsequent conclusion of the Egyptian-Israel peace treaty.

AL-AHRAM SAYS WASHINGTON TRIPARTITE TALKS TO BEGIN 15 OCT

NC250724 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA)--In a dispatch from Washington, the newspaper AL-AHRAM today reports that it has been decided to begin the tripartite meetings among Egypt, the United States and Israel on 15 October in Washington to prepare for the summit conference.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali yesterday held a lengthy meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to discuss the relation between the two countries and the obstacles that led to the suspension of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 24-25 SEP

Communique No 20

JN241359 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1352 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Communique No 20 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 September]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

We have been notified that the enemy's losses during his battle against our naval units this morning are as follows:

1. Two frigates were destroyed.
2. Seven gunboats were destroyed.

This brings the enemy's naval losses for today alone to nine units, in addition to the drowning of most of their crews.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 24 September.

Communique No 21

JN241534 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1525 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

1. At 1400 today, 24 September 1980, our naval units in the Al-Bahhar region in Shatt al-'Arab fired at and burned four launches carrying groups of Khomeyni guards, together with two gunboats and antiaircraft machinegun position.

2. At 1500 today, the enemy planes tried to raid the city of Basra. Our ground forces intercepted them, downing one of them. On their way back, our naval forces' artillery intercepted them and downed another plane.

[Signed] The General Command of the Armed Forces. 24 September 1980.

Communique No 22

JN242101 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2052 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Communique No 22 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 24 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: Subsequent to our Communique No 21 on 24 September 1980, the number of enemy planes that were downed inside Iraqi territories today has totaled 33, as follows:

A. In the northern sector: 19 planes in Kirkuk and Mosul.
B. Two planes were shot down by ground defenses on the border.
C. Twelve planes were downed in the southern sector, all falling in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 24 September 1980.

## Communique No 23

JN250623 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0611 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Communique No 23 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

The enemy air force continued to attack residential areas and economic installations in Baghdad, Mosul, Irbil and Kirkuk in a desperate attempt to conceal the defeat of its forces all along the front before the will and determination of our armed forces, which are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Our ground resistance repulsed it with the following result:

1. Irbil--At 0530, one plane was shot down.
2. Mosul--The enemy's planes were forced to flee and two planes were shot down.
3. Kirkuk--At 0550, the enemy's planes attacked the Kirkuk airport and the economic installations. Five enemy planes were shot down.
4. Baghdad--At 0645, five planes were shot down after they had bombed the Ad-Dawrah refinery and some residential areas.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 25 September 1980

## Communique No 24

JN250649 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0618 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Communique No 24 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continue their victorious advance, chasing the defeated enemy and inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on him. The enemy's losses are as follows:

1. Control over Naft-e Shah.

2. At 0730, the Iraqi flag was hoisted on the Mehran government house. Our units continued to chase the retreating enemy forces. A total of 3 officers and 127 persons with other ranks have been captured.

3. The following military equipment was seized:

   A. Thirteen (?TOW) rocket launchers in good condition.
   B. Fourteen tanks in good condition.
   C. Fourteen self-propelled 175-MM guns in good condition.
   D. Fourteen excavators.
   E. Thirty-six vehicles of various types.
   F. Eighteen guns of various calibers.
   G. Two mortars.
   H. Two medium machineguns.

2. [as heard] The following weapons and equipment were destroyed:

   A. Twenty-nine tanks.
   B. Three vehicles of various types.
   C. One armored car.
   D. Several (?TOW) rocket bases.

3. Eleven planes were downed in addition to the number announced yesterday. The total number of planes shot down on 24 September 1980 has reached 44.

4. The enemy lost 22 killed, including 2 officers, and a paratrooper unit that landed near our positions in the Qasr-e Shirin sector was destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 25 September 1980

Communique No 25

JN250858 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0845 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Communique No 25 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

The enemy air force continued to attack residential areas and economic installations in a manner showing that it has lost its senses and is unable to behave logically in regard to these matters and in accordance with the simplest recognized military considerations.

Following is another report on the number of planes shot down today:

1. Al-Kut--At 0701, three planes were shot down.
2. Kirkuk--At 0925, the enemy planes launched a raid again. Two planes were shot down.
3. Basra--At 0940, our ground defenses shot down an enemy helicopter.

Thus, the number of enemy planes shot down by our ground resistance today, up to the time this statement was prepared, had reached 19.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 25 September 1980.

Communique No 26

JN251021 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1002 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Communique No 26 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

Early this morning, our valiant air force dealt effective blows to the Iranian enemy's military bases, airports and bridges, inflicting heavy damage on them.

Following are the targets which were hit:

1. The Kermanshah airport.
2. The Shahabad airport and the crossroads leading to Shahabad.
3. The Reza'iyeh airport.
4. The Aqa Jari airport.
5. The Dezful airport.
6. The Tabriz airport.
7. The Dezful bridge.

Our planes returned safely to the homeland, with the exception of three planes, two of which were lost inside Iraqi territory. Their two pilots bailed out safely. The third plane was lost inside Iran. We hold Iran responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The armed Forces General Command. 25 September 1980.

## Communique No 27

JN251146 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1136 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Communique No 27 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate:

The magian Persian enemy continued his desperate raids against economic installations and civilian and military targets despite his heavy losses in planes.

At 1035 and 1115, enemy planes raided Kirkuk and the oil installations there. Our ground resistance repulsed them and shot down five planes. The rest fled.

At the same time, enemy planes raided oil installations in 'Ayn Zalah. The gas refinery was set afire as a result of the raid. Our ground resistance repulsed these planes and forced them to flee.

Thus, the number of enemy planes shot down by our ground defenses up to the time this communique was prepared had reached 24.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command. 25 September 1980.

## GROUND FORCES CONTINUE ADVANCE INTO IRANIAN TERRITORY

### Capture of 351 Iranian Soldiers

JN241817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1806 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi Sa'd Forces, which have advanced into the Iranian interior, have captured 351 military men from enemy units that surrendered in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahad and (Tilko) regions in the Khanaqin sector.

Some of the captives expressed their surprise at the rapid blow dealt the Persian aggressors by our valiant army. They said that the Khomeyni regime has forced the Iranian youth to join its forces, threatening to kill them if the orders are not obeyed.

### Call on Khorramshahr to Surrender

JN241733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have called on the Persian forces' personnel who are beseiged in the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] to capitulate, in order to keep losses among the citizens at a minimum while these forces are liberating the city.

In printed calls and other calls addressed through loudspeakers, our forces warned the Persian regime's forces that they will meet their inevitable fate if they refuse to capitulate, with their weapons.

At dawn today, the Iraqi forces continued their advance toward and siege of the Persian enemy's positions in the southern sector, after having cut off the road to the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], isolating the Persian forces in this sector.

### Advance Toward Khorramshahr

JN241923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1910 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The INA team says that the units of our armed forces are advancing toward the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] while sustaining almost no losses.

The team adds that these forces enjoy an unimaginably high morale, which is rarely enjoyed by any army in the world. This is thanks to the sacrifices, determination and utter belief of our forces, whose goal is to deepen the battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyyah. The team adds that our armed forces are treating the enemy captives as they would treat any of their own personnel, giving them food and drink as soon as they are taken captive. Our armed forces also address messages from these captives to their families, via radio.

INA: Fall of Khorramshahr Imminent

JN231222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Battlefield, Southern Sector, 25 Sep (INA)--A dispatch by the INA press mission in the southern sector says that the cityh of Al-Muhammarah [Khorrashahr] is about to fall at any moment into the hands of our heroic forces, since enemy defenses have collapsed and our forces have penetrated 20 km inside Iranian territory.

The dispatch says that, at 0800 this morning, our heroic forces reached the railroad line linking Al-Muhammarah to Tehran, thereby completely cutting off the city from the Iranian capital. The city's main supply and communication lines have also been cut and Al-Muhammarah is due to be overrun at any moment. The dispatch says that the racist Persian forces suffered heavy losses during the first hours of our advance. Some 50 enemy soldiers were killed and many others were wounded. Some 59 enemy soldiers, including 2 officers with the ranks of major and lieutenant, were captured. The dispatch adds that our forces seized a large number of tanks, vehicles, anti-armor guns and vehciles, including four Mercedes ambulances; national radio communications equipment and large quantities of ammunition. The dispatch says that the Iranian forces fled in terror before our advancing heroic forces. They jumped off their tanks and fled, leaving behind all types of sophisticated weapons which they could not use against our heroic soldiers.

The INA mission quotes one Iraqi officer as saying that our military units have surrounded the city of Al-Muhammarah and that the enemy Persian forces are being defeated everywhere. The officer is also quoted as saying that captured enemy soldiers include teenage Khomeyni guards who burst into tears as soon as our officers began to interrogate them. The officer asserted that the military position of our forces is advancing in accordance with plans worked out by our party and revolution leadership to liberate every inch of Arab territory usurped by the racist Persians.

Burial of Iranian Soldiers

JN241806 Baghdad INA Arabic 1705 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA)--An Iraqi clergyman held prayers today for 30 dead soldiers of the racist Persian enemy forces before burying them in the (Ash-Shalamijah) area, which our forces took over. The burial ceremony was attended by several Iraqi Armed Forces officers and men. The retreating Persian forces escaped and left scores of dead soldiers on the battlefields. Our armed forces buried them.

IRANIAN AIR FORCE ATTACKS BAGHDAD, REFINERIES IN BASRA

Raid on Basra Oil Tank

OW240145 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo Sept 24 KYODO--A storage tank at the oil installations at Basra in the southern part of Iraq was bombed by Iranian planes Tuesday afternoon and the resulting fire was still raging during the night, according to a Japanese resident in the city.

The resident, when contacted by telephone by KYODO news service early Wednesday, said that the oil tank was located at the installations along the Shatt al-'Arab waterway, some three kilometers from downtown Basra. He said Iranian planes bombed the installation from around 3 P.M. Tuesday. Flames from the tank shot up some 600 meters in the air and sounds of antiaircraft fire were heard, he said. He also said the bombing ended after 7 P.M. and added the Iranian attack is believed limited only to daytime,

There reportedly are more than 1,000 Japanese nationals in Basra. According to information received here, some of them started evacuating to Kuwait by land Tuesday.

Since the Iraq-Kuwait border has been closed, the Japanese residents are expected to experience difficulty in crossing over to Kuwait.

Rocket Attack on Gas Plant

LD241434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Summary] We have received a message informing us that a gas treatment plant under construction by the French firm TECHNIP at Zubayr in Iraq was hit by rockets a short while ago. Apparently, there are no casulaties among the workers and the extent of damage is not known at the moment.

Phantom Attack on Baghdad

OW250438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, Sept. 25 (AFP)--At least four Iranian Phantom jets rocketed the Iraqi capital early this morning, an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reported by telephone.

The attacking planes swept in as mist blanketed the city just after dawn, around 6:45 A.M. local time (0345 GMT).

The Iraqi capital had not been bombed yesterday, but went through a long alert during the afternoon followed by a night of blackout measures, during which many residents camped out in gardens.

The most striking development yesterday was the appearance of a militia, formed by the ruling Arab Ba'th Socialist Party eight years ago, which took over traffic control and other duties.

Many of the members of this militia were young women wearing blue and white uniforms.

Schools did not open yesterday in Baghdad. Most childcare centers were also closed, and many working mothers did not report to their jobs.

Citizens snapped up "special war edition" copies of the evening newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH, and watched television clips of military maneuvers accompanied by martial songs and patriotic poems.

The Iranian planes returned a little over an hour later in a more violent attack than the first. Three or four aircraft took part, aiming at a district close to the centre of the city.

An AFP correspondent said the Phantoms flew at roof top height, apparently unaffected by Iraqi anti-aircraft fire. Shortly afterwards the sirens of ambulances were heard.

Observers noted that this morning's raids proved the Iranian Air Force's continuing ability to reach targets such as Baghdad several hundred kilometres (miles) from its bases.

The continuing air raid alert, which kept all vehicles except those of the emergency and security services off the streets, threatened to delay seriously the start of business in the Iraqi capital for the first time since the war began.

Witnesses said later that an Iranian Phantom had been shot down near the residential district of As-Saura in the city's northern suburbs during the first raid.

The all-clear finally sounded at 8:25 A.M. local time (0525 GMT) and the morning rush to work started immediately. In some places army lorries helped to get people to their offices and factories in an attempt to make up for lost time.

A communique from the Iraqi High Command said there had been similar Iranian raids on the oil cities of Mosul and Kirkuk, and the capital of Iraqi Kurdistan, Arbil.

The high command also said the Iraqi flag was raised early today over the small Iranian border town of Mehran, 150 kms (90 miles) south of Qasr-e Shirin.

The Iraqis claimed yesterday to have captured both towns but this was denied by Iranian authorities.

Meanwhile Baghdad radio, quoting a high command report, said Iranian air raids today on the Iraqi capital were aimed at residential areas.

The radio said that while planes aimed at residential areas in Baghdad, a raid on Kirkuk concentrated on the airport and nearby oil installations.

The communique said Iraqi anti-air defence had shot down 13 Iranian planes in today's raids.

INA CITES MILITARY COMMANDERS ON VICTORIES

JN241251 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMI 24 Sep 80

[Text] Khanaqin-Mandali, Northern Sector, Sep 24 (INA)--The line stretching from Khanaqin to Mandali via (Qara Tu) has turned into a line of fire whose flames have burned the scattered remains of the cowardly Persian enemy.

The commander of the Yarmuk Forces very confidently said "our military position in all sectors is very strong and unshakeable, and we have succeeded in establishing firm control over all the vital areas into which we have penetrated." He added that the scattered remnants of the Iranian forces were falling back before us, leaving their posts in fear and panic.

The military commander warned that our forces will strike forcefully and in depth if the enemy persists in bombing Iraqi cities, suburbs and civilian positions.

He said that our forces are completely complying with President Saddam Husayn's humanitarian directives to avoid civilian targets and to treat Iranian citizens in the cities which fall to us in a manner that behooves us as Arabs and the bearers of a humanitarian message.

The commander of the Yarmuk Forces concluded his statement by saying that our victories come as revenge on behalf of the Arab nation and as the beginning of the era of liberation of every inch of the Arab homeland.

The [press agency] expedition which participated in the advance operations interviewed a number of officers and soldiers who participated in storming, liberating and occupying the implacements of the Sumar Basin and (Kiska).

The commander of the storming force asserted that our forces were able to gain control of the above-mentioned posts despite the roughness of the terrain and its height. He added that joy and happiness overflowed from the faces of our valiant soldiers as they were advancing to occupy these positions.

The commander of the storming force emphasized that the Iranian soldiers were taking to their heels in the valleys, leaving their loaded weapons behind. This prompted us to direct their own weapons at them and to crush them with the weapons they had treacherously prepared for us.

AFP: DEFENSE MINISTER CONDUCTS NEWS CONFERENCE 24 SEP

NC250646 Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Iraqi war machine has not crushed Iran as easily as expected, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah admitted at a news conference here Wednesday night.

"The war is not military walkover," said Gen. Khayrallah, who is also deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and a member of the ruling Revolution Command Council.

Following Wednesday morning's Iranian air raids against cities in northern Iraq, particularly Kirkuk, the Iraqi Command admitted suffering substantial losses.

"But I can tell you that Iranian losses are incomparably higher than our own," the general told foreign correspondents.

He said that although a majority of Iraq's 240,000-strong army was engaged against Iran, substantial forces were still being held in reserve.

Gen Khayrallah said the Iraqi regime was fully aware that the present situation in this "volatile" region, which is "vital for the whole world," could blow up into "total war."

The general said both Iraqi and Iranian oil installations had been damaged during the past few days' fighting.

Insisting that Iraq had no territorial designs on Iran, Gen. Khayrallah said his forces would "continue to strike at Iran's vital interests" until Tehran accepted Baghdad's main aims.

Gen. Khayrallah said Iraq "does not want to occupy a single square meter" of Iranian territory," but insists on regaining "full sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab," the estuary of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers which flows between the two countries into the gulf.

Some media have alleged that Iraq wants to take over Iranian oil deposits in Khuzestan (the oil-rich southern Iran province which has a large Arab population and which Iraqis call Arabistan), the general said.

On this line of fire, our forces were advancing and penetrating [words indistinct] the directives of the command to regain [passage indistinct] vital and effective and destroyed all the enemy military targets it passed. He stressed that our brave soldiers carried a great will and insistence in rubbing the noses of the racists in the dirt and making them kneel to the greatness [words indistinct] to teach them [word indistinct] lessons they shall never forget.

"But you know we don't need oil," he said. "We have enough here in Iraq."

He suggested that one reason Baghdad had moved to a war footing was that the Iranian regime had resumed support for Kurdish rebels in Iraq, violating a protocol to the 1975 treaty which was worked out at Algiers at a time when Iraq faced difficult problems at home and when Iran, under the shah, was the strongest power in the gulf region.

Asked about Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz's recent visit to Moscow, Gen. Khayrallah said Iraq did not ask the Soviet Union for more arms on that occasion and that there was no Soviet arms offer pending.

BAGHDAD RADIO JUSTIFIES MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

GF231850 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] My dear brothers, in order to counter the Tehran rulers and their unprecedented tyranny and aggression, the Revolution Command Council decided to instruct the forces of our valiant army to launch deterrent strikes against Iranian military bases. This was done in order to thwart the plots of the racist Persian regime to undermine the sovereignty of Iraq's national lands and waters.

Our heroic pilots have assaulted 10 bases and military airports throughout Iran from which aggression has been springing forth against our sectors, lands and the Shatt al-'Arab. Heavy damage has been inflicted on them.

It seems that the Persian enemy, which is licking its wounds, did not learn a lesson from its defeats in (Zayn al-Khaws), (Sayf Sa'ad) and Shatt al'Arab. Out of vanity and irresponsibility, it is intending to expand its disputes with our country by waging an all-out war that will bring it defeat and irretrievable loss.

After the magian regime violated the agreement of 6 March 1975, the leader of our people and revolution, Saddam Husayn, abrogated this agreement during the emergency session of the National Assembly saying:

We do not seek war nor an expanding conflict with Iran. Our objective is clear--the liberation of our usurped lands proven by the 1913 Constantinople Agreement, the 1914 Border Commission Protocol and the 1975 Algiers Agreement and putting Shatt al-'Arab under our national control. Out of confidence in the ability of the people and their victorious armed forces, the leader warned of retaliatory strikes against any attempt to defy the decision of the revolution and party command to complete national sovereignty [word indistinct].

The whole world understands the basis of Iraq's stand and its motivations and has approved the legitimacy of regaining the usurped rights in the lands and territorial waters. The whole world condemns the ignorant and backward clique in Tehran and Qom and regards it with indignation and disrespect because of its continued provocations and aggression against Iraq and its threats to our security and vital installations. This arbitrary conduct by the Persian enemy--out of malice against the Arab nation--culminated in a shipping blockade of the Shatt al-'Arab and the closure of the river's entrance into the Arabian Gulf with the intention of harming international trade, escalating the situation in this vital oil-rich area and consequently endangering its peace.

The Revolution Command Council statement issued yesterday clearly shows that the counterattack against the Persian enemy's continued aggression will be concentrated on its aggression centers and dens of sabotage. We will avoid striking at civilian installations unless the Iranian side continues striking at our civilian installations. We will withdraw from Iranian territory--in which defense lines and army security necessitate our presence--as soon as Iran recognizes our sovereignty over our land and respects our vital interests.

Therefore, the fraternal and friendly Iranian peoples are called upon to exercise the utmost pressure on their rulers, who are stricken with unjustifiable malice against Iraq and Arabism, in order to spare themselves further damage. We do not want to undermine the rights of others. With the use of power we have regained lands and waters that the shah and Khomeyni have repeatedly refused to return to Iraq, as signed agreements and justice call for. Iraq, with its leadership, people and army has risen up full of pride and honor to fight for the Arab nation and defend its eastern flank against the intrigues and plots of the ignorant liar Khomeyni and his entourage, the suckling of American imperialism.

O fighters of our nation, O grandsons of 'Ali, 'Umar and Husayn. O carriers of rights and values. O revivers of the heroism of Sa'ad, Al-Qa'qa' and Khalid. Strike mercilessly at your vile enemy and remove the teeth of the serpent that is wearing the robe of piety without proof! Al-Qadisiyah is recalling its glories in the Iraq of Saddan Husayn, who is firmly holding the liberation banner to wash away the stains of the despicable Persian occupation!

Khomeyni is the new Trojan horse, and his criminal plots against our nation and people are putting an end to his shaky regime, which is stained with blood, harassed by troubles and full of sins. A new page of relations will be opened between Iraq and Iran based on mutual respect and understanding, free of ambitions and without intervention in internal affairs. The plotter will be caught in his own plots.

KYODO: GOVERNMENT ISSUES 3 CONDITIONS TO END FIGHTING

OW240449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo Sept 24 KYODO--Iraq has put forth a three-point condition to end the fighting with Iran, including claiming sovereignty over all lost territories, according to reports reaching Mitsui and Co. in Tokyo.

Iraq is demanding restoration of its sovereign rights to all areas it gave up under a 1975 treaty between the two countries, the reports said.

The treaty put the disputed Shatt al-'Arab waterway under joint control of the two countries.

Iraq is claiming its sovereignty over the entire waterway as a prerequisite to ending the fighting.

Iraq is also demanding the renewal of its jurisdiction over Tunb-e-Bozorg and Tunb-e-Kuchek islands in the Hormuz Strait and another island called Abu Musa.

Other details are not yet available.

BAGHDAD CITES AHVAZ REVOLUTIONARIES' STATEMENT

GF241747 Baghdad International Service in Urdu 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Revolutionaries in Ahvaz have claimed that the Arab independence flag will be hoisted in Ahvaz very soon. They issued a statement to this effect yesterday. They have reqauested the people of Ahvaz to come out into the streets and sqaures of Ahvaz with weapons, face the racist Persian government courageously and free the (?country) from American imperialist stooges and racists.

The statement goes on to say: (?Turkish) brothers and other nations must know that we are not anyone's enemy. We want to free our land and seas from the racist Iranian Government.

AHVAZ, ARABISTAN CITIZENS URGED TO WELCOME TROOPS

JN241341 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1337 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Station call]

[Text] Our Arab brother citizens in Ahvaz and in all of Arabistan: The Iraqi Army is your victorious army. Our valiant army is visiting you. Therefore, receive it with hospitality.

ARABISTAN YOUTH INFLICT LOSSES ON KHOMEYNI GUARDS

JN241604 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The militant Arabistan youth have carried out several bold operations against the magian Khomeyni personnel and installations in retaliation for the racist policy of the ruling clique in Tehran.

On 17 September, groups of Arabistan youth attacked the Khomeyni regime's guards in a 30 km area in Ahvaz. The youths used handgrenades in their attack, which resulted in the death of one of the guards and the wounding of two others. The groups of youth returned safely to base.

Another group of Arabistan youth launched an attack last Sunday against an army camp located in the area between (Al-Jarrayah and Ar-Rafi'). The youth used RPG missiles in the attack. Several of the Khomeyni regime's armored trucks were destroyed in the attack. A large fire broke out inside the camp. Ambulances were seen rushing to the scene. The group of youth returned safely to base, despite the fact that the Persian forces stationed in the camp chased them.

Last Monday, another group of Arabistan youth attacked an army camp near (Ar-Rafi) with RPG missiles. A jeep was destroyed in the attack and all those inside the car were killed. The group returned safely to base.

On the same day, another group clashed with racist Khomeyni guards, as the group was on its way to carry out its assigned mission. The group's members were able to withdraw to their bases after destroying two enemy boats and killing or wounding their crews.

ENVOY REPORTS EVACUATION OF PETROBRAS WORKERS FROM BASRA

PY240347 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brazilian Ambassador to Kuwait Paulo Parangua has informed Itamaraty that 200 workers of Petrobras International, Inc, (Braspetro) are being evacuated from Basra, in Iraq, where they have been working since the beginning of this year. The workers are being taken to Kuwait, using the company's own transportation, by order of the Foreign Relations Ministry, since Basra is situated near the area where the conflict between Iran and Iraq is most intense.

The ambassador reported that he has already arranged lodging for the workers until the situation changes.

KYODO: GOVERNMENT BANS EUROPEAN TANKERS FROM PORT

OW240211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo Sept 24 KYODO--The Iraqi Government is believed to have placed a ban on entry of European tankers at Khor-al-Amaya port, one of the leading oil shipment ports in Iraq, due to the Iran-Iraq war, trading sources said Wednesday.

They said shipment of oil from that port had been conducted as usual until last Saturday.

The feared that a similar ban on Japanese ships will be taken.

Khor-al-Amaya is a newly-built oil shipment port located near Basra.

The trading sources said the closure of the port will make it impossible to ship out most of the oil produced in Iraq.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES JORDAN'S PREMIER IN BAGHDAD

JN241450 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran here at noon today.

Badran conveyed the greetings of Jordanian monarch King Husayn ibn Talal to President Saddam Husayn, as well as the readiness of the Jordanian Government and people to back Iraq and to support it in its successive victories over the magian enemies.

The two sides also reviewed developments along the Arab homeland's eastern borders and the great victories achieved today by the Iraqi army, army of the Arab nation.

The meeting was attended by Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; and Latif Nasif Jasim, minister of culture and information. It was also attended by the Jordanian court minister, the minister of state for foreign affairs and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Badran arrived here earlier today on a brief visit to Iraq.

MAURITANIA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ AGAINST IRAN

JN241914 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Mauritania has expressed its backing and support for Iraq in its war for the recovery of its usurped territories from the Persian regime.

(Dahhan) Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and official spokesman for the Mauritanian Government, said in a press conference he held in Nouakohott today that Iraq is defending a just cause: recovering lands occupied by force after exhausting all peaceful means. It is thus defending the Arab nation's sovereignty, he added.

He pointed out that the Persian regime has proven its hositility to the Arab nation through its refusal to return the Arab territories that were seized militarily by the shah, its failure to respect the full sovereignty of other states and its interference in others' internal affairs.

SADDAM HUSAYN, PLO'S 'ARAFAT MEET IN BAGHDAD

JN241837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep (INA)--Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces and president of the republic, received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and his delegation here tonight.

Talks during the meeting centered on developments on the eastern border of the Arab homeland and the victories that the Iraqi Army is achieving over the aggressive Persians.

The meeting was attended by Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister.

'Arafat arrived here earlier today, accompanied by Hani al-Hasan and Muhammad Abu Mayzar, Fatah Central Committee members.

KING HUSAYN CALLS FOR UNFIED ARAB SUPPORT OF IRAQ

JN231625 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn presided over a emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, a comprehensive assessment was made of developments in the Arab region's situation and its repercussions, in light of the Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq, as well as their influence on Arab efforts in the current confrontation with the Israeli aggression.

In light of an analysis of the situation based on available information and proceeding from Jordan's principled pan-Arab stand, it was stressed at the meeting that Iran's aggression against the Iraqi territories and its continuous threats against the Arab gulf states are considered an exhaustion of Arab efforts and of pan-Arab potentials, which are required to confront Israel and its expansionist ambitions.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed during the meeting that Arab rights cannot be relinquished, whether they are in Palestine, Iraq or any other state, and called for a unified Arab stand in support of fraternal Iraq, to defend every particle of its dear Arab soil, its national soil and its legitimate rights.

The meeting was attended by His Highnes Crown Prince Hasan, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, acting Senate President Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, National Consultative Council Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Chief Chamberlain His Highness Ra'd ibn Zayd and Commander in Chief of Jordanian Armed Forces Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayid ibn Shakir.

SPOKESMAN DENIES ISRAELI RADIO ALLEGATION ON IRAQI PLANES

JN231646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In reply to the Israeli radio's allegation that Jordan asked a third party to notify the enemy government that the Jordanian air bases' reception of Iraqi planes does not include any aggressive intentions, the official spokesman stated the following: Jordan has not asked any quarter to play such a role, which concerns Jordan's national sovereignty over its territory. Jordan is free to act on its own territoy and homeland and does not permit the interference of any quarter into its national affairs and its legitimate right to absolute sovereignty over its territory. The exposed goal of the enemy's fabrication of this news, whose purpose is cheap intrigue intended to damage Jordan's honorable pan-Arab stand, is obvious to all.

AL-AKHBAR SUPPORTS JORDANIAN STAND WITH IRAQ

JN231218 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Iraq and the confrontation against aggressive Iranian intentions," AL-AKHBAR says: The evolution of events on the Iraqi-Iranian border into an all-out war reveals the aggressive intentions of Iran not only against Iraq, but also against the Arab nation. These aggressions once again expose the region to foreign intervention and domination.

The Iraqi air, ground and naval forces are carrying out their national duty in liberating Arab territories. At the same time, the Iraqi forces are bravely and honorably repulsing Iranian aggressions.

Jordan's support for Iraq expresses a national stand which regards aggression against any part of the Arab land as an aggression against the Arab nation.

The paper says: The Arab nation is called upon to help Iraq to settle this situation so Iraq can devote itself to the battle against the Zionist enemy.

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR, PLO

JN241910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has asserted that the proposed merger between fraternal Syria and Libya is a major step toward building intrinsic Arab power and thus building a solid Arab stand that can cope with any new developments in the Arab homeland. In an interview with the Lebanese paper AL-ANWAR, published today, the minister said that the Arab unity is a goal in itself, but is also a means of achieving the Arab objectives of liberation, victory and the unified Arab socialist society. Minister Iskandar Ahmad added: We in Syria and Libya are in agreement, and our viewpoints are identical, that the unitary state must be solid, strong and compatible with the ambitions pinned on this state. Therefore, we will come out with a strong practical formula that will guarantee the continuity, integrity and continuous development of the unitary state's institutions and executive authority. This has been discussed and agreed upon. We expect the formula to be ready within a month from the date of the declaration of unity.

Asked about Syria's realtions with the Soviet Union, Iskandar Ahmad said: The Soviet Union is a loyal friend, which supports our just cause in all international forums. The Soviet Union believes in the importance of the confrontation with U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It is bolstering our defense capability, to enable us to defend our women, children and national soil against Zionism expansion.

The minister added: Meetings and discussions were held in the past between us and our Soviet friends. These meetings and discussions will bear fruit during President Hafiz al-Asad's coming visit to Moscow.

Asked if this visit is of special importance, the minister said: the visit is important in view of the present circumstances and the fierce battle we are waging against foreign conspiratorial forces, represented by the United States, Israel and their allies in the Arab world. All of this makes the visit both special and exceptional. Undoubtedly what will be achieved during this visit will be a gain for Syria and the Arab nation. Asked about the results expected from this visit, Minister Iskandar Ahmad said: President Hafiz al-Asad's coming visit to Moscow might result in more developed relations between the two countries and peoples. We hope to have deeper and more developed relations. We hope that the Soviet Union will increase its support for us in the confrontation. We hope it will make a greater contribution toward building our defense capability. Once this is done, we will have achieved a gain for us and our nation.

Asked about Syria's relations with the Palestinian resistance, the minister said: The relations between Syria and all groups of the PLO are relations of common struggle among comrades in arms. They are strategic relations that we are always trying to strengthen.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON SHORT VISIT 24 SEP

JN241945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--Isidoro Octavio Malmierca, Cuban Minister of foreign reations, arrived here this evening on a short visit to the country. He was met at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

## ALGERIA

### BENDJEDID SENDS CABLES TO IRAQI, IRANIAN PRESIDENTS

LD250144 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, has sent two cables to Presidents Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr through the Algerian ambassadors in Baghdad and Tehran. President Chadli Bendjedid also had telephone conversations with Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the current war in the gulf region. On the same topic, a meeting was held tonight at the Foreign Ministry which included cadres of the Foreign Ministry and the cadres of the party's Foreign Relations Committee.

## LIBYA

### PDRY PRESIDENT ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON ARAB UNITY

LD242209 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, arrived tonight in Tripoli for a visit to Libya. A big welcome was arranged for him and the brother leader was on hand at Tripoli international airport to greet him. The welcoming party included brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. The assistant secretary and members of the secretariat of the General People's Congress and the brother secretaries, some armed forces officers and heads of diplomatic missions also participated in the welcoming ceremony.

After the leader and President 'Ali Nasir reviewed the honor guard, the Yemeni president shook hands with those who came to welcome him while a 21-gun salute was being fired in his honor. The Yemeni president is accompanied by a delegation which includes brothers 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and minister of fish resources; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee, agriculture minister and head of the oil and minerals authority.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he said: It gives me pleasure to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to meet our brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September revolution, and our Libyan brothers; to study together our fateful problems and exchange views on the steps and measures leading to the consolidating of the steadfastness of the Arab progressive forces; and to confront the colonialist, Zionist and reactionary intrigues to which our Arab masses are being subjected.

He added: During this visit we will become acquainted with the unifying steps adopted by Syria and Libya which were warmly welcomed and completely supported by our people because unity between Libya and Syria not only expresses the will of the peoples of the two sister countries but also expresses the will of all the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf.

It is for us, the Yemenis, an important factor that pushes us toward taking further practical steps for the unification of our Yemeni homeland and for marching along the road of democratic Arab unity, the hope of all Arab masses.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad confirmed that the dangerous situation in the Arab region requires from the progressive forces and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front the unification of their capabilities, the mobilization of their creative energies and the activation of their institutions in directions which will enable them to face the dangers directed against our Arab nation.

He said: We feel the need to take effective steps against the establishment of U.S. military bases in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and other countries. We feel the need for the consolidation of the military and political capabilities of the Palestinian revolution and the need to stand firm against the suspect European plans and initiatives aimed at rescuing the Camp David partners.

The president added that the PDRY was, for its part, taking effective steps and measures which serve the liberation struggle of the Arab masses and which secure the effectiveness and continuity of the activity of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

He concluded: We shall work for the consolidation of all the unifying steps of a progressive and democratic nature which are being made at the pan-Arab level.

## MAURITANIA

### OFFICIAL VOICES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ, URGES REASON

LD250746 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dahham Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister in charge of the permanent secretariat of the (?military committee), held a press conference this morning. [read by announcer]

Question: Can we know the attitude of Mauritania regarding the armed conflict that broke out between Iraq and Iran?

Answer: The recent conflict between an Islamic Arab country and another Islamic country is very (?damaging) to solidarity and cooperation in the Islamic world. It could have been avoided. Mauritania, like the majority of Arab and Islamic countries, blessed to the greatest extent the Iranian revolution and the collapse of an empire which was very deep in terror, oppression and arrogance. [passage indistinct] We expected from Iran a decisive participation in the liberation of Jerusalem and occupied Palestine. We believe that the behavior of the Iranian revolution was not up to the level of the hopes pinned on it.

Regarding Arab and Islamic Iraq, the matter concerns recovery of its territory by force after it had exhausted all peaceful means and it also concerns the defense of the unity of the land of the Arab nation. Mauritania's full support in such decisive circumstances is for Iraq. The justice of the cause it defends and the nature of our relation with this fraternal country dictate that we stand by it. Yet Mauritania sincerely hopes that reason will prevail and peace will return between the two Islamic peoples so as to prevent the superpowers from intervening in the gulf region and in the Arab world in particular.

## MOROCCO

### KING HASSAN DECLARES FULL SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

LD242319 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Today Morocco declared its full support and backing for Iraq. This came in the telephone conversation which His Majesty King Hassan II had with the Iraqi ambassador in Morocco. His majesty said that Morocco stands by Iraq in heart and soul, materially, morally and militarily.

### HASSAN SENDS CABLES TO IRAQI, IRANIAN PRESIDENTS

LD242200 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Today His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, sent cables to the president of the Republic of Iraq and to the president of the Iranian Republic, stressing the concern of the Muslim nation over the development of the dispute between their two countries. In his cables his majesty says:

We are following with deep sorrow and great concern the development of the dispute between Iraq and Iran. The Islamic group as a whole shares with us this feeling and, like us, regrets the daily increasing number of victims among your citizens as a result of the battles which are taking place between brothers.

More than at any time before in their history the Muslim countries need to unite all their efforts to present a formidable barrier to the external enemy which wishes them evil and which is continually threatening them. Any division at decisive moments such as these which we are experiencing constitutes a suicidal action for which history and future generations will have to pay.

On behalf of the Jerusalem Committee, the honor of whose chairmanship we have been given by the group, we appeal to you to overcome whims and emotions and we most urgently beg you to show wisdom and resolution so as to resolve your differences by peaceful means which are normally followed by the international community. We pray God to bestow on you his mercy and blessings and to guide your steps on the path of peace and justice.

Mr President, accept our high appreciation.

[Signed] Hassan II, king of Morocco and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### COMMUNIQUE REPORTS MILITARY ATTACK ON MOROCCANS

LD231400 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Summary] The Saharan Democratic Arabic Republic Defense Ministry issued a military communique this morning noting that on 22 September Saharan fighters launched another attack on royal Moroccan forces in Ras Khanfra, 60 km south of Tan-Tan, southern Morocco. The communique says that the attack resulted in hundreds of Moroccan forces being killed and wounded and scores taken prisoners, as well as the destruction and seizure of military equipment. The communique points out that the attack lasted from 0800-1300 while the Moroccan forces were trying to rescue a Moroccan F-5 aircraft. It adds that Saharan fighters chased the remainder of the Moroccan forces who fled toward Abatih.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS VIEWS ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA241000 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1,2

[Wolf Blitzer report: "No Autonomy Talks Before Mid-October"]

[Excerpts] Washington--Special U.S. Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz is not planning on resuming the U.S.-Israel-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy until the middle of next month, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials denied reports that a formal, three-way session, at the ministerial level, would take place next week in New York.

The Americans, while not opposed to any such early resumption of the negotiations, believe that they should continue their separate bilateral contacts with Israel and Egypt designed to prepare for the full-scale three-way talks in the middle of October.

U.S. officials noted yesterday the possibility that the three-way steering committee session in Israel or Egypt might take place before the official opening of the negotiations. But that steering committee consists of officials below the ministerial level.

Israel has been pressing for an early resumption of the three-way talks. Indeed, visiting Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir emerged from a meeting last week at the White House with Linowitz and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali convinced that the Egyptians were prepared to accelerate the schedule for the negotiations.

Later, Shamir had spoken publicly about the possibility that Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Israel's chief autonomy negotiator, would come to New York or Washington from Israel to participate in the meeting.

But in recent days, the Egyptians have denied that any such formal commitment had been extended to Shamir.

Noting the change, Begin yesterday told John Wallach, foreign affairs editor for the American Hearst newspaper chain, that Shamir had called him at 5:45 a.m., after a meeting with 'Ali on Monday night in Washington. He "informed me they have an explanation for the delay," the premier related.

U.S. officials said that Shamir had indeed been justified in believing that the Egyptians had agreed to an early trilateral meeting.

But the Americans, apparently annoyed by all the attention focused in both Cairo and Jerusalem on the matter of an early meeting, maintained yesterday that the entire issue was "a tempest in a teapot."

They forcefully insisted that Egypt was not reneging on its commitment to resume the autonomy negotiations in the middle of October, as agreed during Linowitz' recent visit to Cairo.

"That's what is important," one U.S. official said. "Two weeks are not going to make a very big difference. The Egyptians remain absolutely ready to resume the negotiations. There's been no backtracking."

According to U.S. officials, Burg had been prepared to come to the U.S. to participate in an early session. But now that no longer appears necessary.

In his interview with Wallach, Begin disclosed that the U.S. had proposed a plan whereby East Jerusalem Arabs would indirectly be represented in the self-governing autonomy councils by choosing an ex officio member of them instead of participating in direct elections.

"There is such a proposal but we cannot accept it," he said. "Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and there can only be one authority on one's capital." Nevertheless, Begin said he would listen to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's ideas on the future of the city that means so much to all the world's great religions.

Begin also said that it is time for As-Sadat to pay his promised visit to Israel, but that it would not be proper for him to address the Knesset again until he, Begin, has had an opportunity to speak to the Egyptian Parliament. "If he invites me to Cairo now, I will answer him this time: You should come to me," Begin said. "You owe me a visit. You accepted my invitation" last January when the two leaders met in Aswan. "It's now been eight months so whenever he wants to come, he should come."

DISAPPOINTMENT EXPRESSED FOLLOWING U.S.-ISRAEL OIL TALKS

TA241555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Another round of the oil talks between Israel and the United States has ended without results. This has been reported by our correspondent, Gadi Sukenik. The talks dealt with the conditions according to which the United States will supply Israel with fuel for emergency cases. The joint communique issued by the two sides says that the talks were helpful and certain progress was achieved but the two delegations expressed concern at the fact that no agreement has yet been reached. Our correspondent comments that a certain disappointment was expressed by the Israeli side at the intransigence shown by the Americans in the deliberations. The oil talks will continue in Washington at the beginning of next month.

ISRAEL ACCEPTS JORDAN'S EXPLANATION ABOUT PLANES

TA231243 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot report: "Israel Accepts Jordan's Explanation that the Iraqi Planes' Landing Is Not Aimed Against It"]

[Text] Israeli sources are inclined to accept the Jordanian explanation transmitted via the United States that the landing of the Iraqi Air Force cargo planes at the airfield northeast of Amman over the last 24 hours is not an anti-Israeli act but rather a measure adopted by the Iraqis to remove these planes from the battlefield arena where they may be hit by the Iranian bombardments.

The sources confirmed the report broadcast on the late television news yesterday in which it was reported that several Iraqi Air Force planes, most of them Soviet-made heavy cargo planes, landed at a Jordanian airport and that Jordan asked the United States to make it clear to Israel that this is not a move against Israel.

It was reported that the information on the Iraqi planes' landing in Jordan was yesterday brought to Prime Minister Begin's attention at a meeting with U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis.

Israel' sources say that regardless of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict a significant rapprochement has occurred over the last few months in the relations between Baghdad and Amman, including the sphere of military cooperation, and it is thus clear why the Iraqis chose to transfer the planes to a Jordanian shelter.

Ya'aqov Erez, MA'ARIV military correspondent, reports: Growing disquiet is prevailing within the Syrian Government due to the Iraqi-Jordanian military rapprochement and the threat inherent in this to Syrian borders in the south and in the east. According to Israeli estimates Syria will not be able to be passive when a practical alliance is developing and forming between Iraq, putting at the latter's disposal air bases that serve as shelter and refuge to the Iraqi planes.

SHAMIR DISCUSSES IRAQ, IRAN WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS

TA240702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is conducting talks in New York with his colleagues, the foreign ministers who came to participate in the UN General Assembly deliberations. Minister Shamir devotes a large part of his discussions to events on the Iranian-Iraqi border and to learning the positions of the various countries. Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

This is true. Over the last 24 hours Foreign Minister Shamir has found himself in the center of attention of many foreign ministers who came to take part in the UN General Assembly. His colleagues want to hear his opinion about Israeli assessments of the Iranian-Iraqi fighting. The major topic discussed over the last 24 hours in Shamir's meetings with the foreign ministers of Holland, Japan, Norway, Finland and Luxembourg was the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Minister Shamir told his colleagues that the fighting should be viewed in the larger context of the conflicts occurring in the Arab world often irrespective of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

High-ranking political sources in the Egyptian delegation to the UN General Assembly expressed concern about Iraq's inclinations in the present conflict. The major motivation of Saddam Husayn, the Egyptian sources said in talks with Israeli personages, is Iraq's attempt to take over the Arab world and to lead it.

In his talks with the foreign ministers Yitzhaq Shamir emphasizes the fact that the UN General Assembly does not devote sufficient attention to the Iranian-Iraqi fighting. In his talks Shamir said that attention focuses on Israel and not on the conflicts that threaten the oil supply and the welfare of the world. The concern prevailing among the international community about the events on the Iranian-Iraqi border was expressed at a dinner thrown in Shamir's honor by Israeli UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum. Kurt Waldheim and representatives of various countries participated in this dinner at which one could sense the concern about events in our region.

PAPER REPORTS CONCERN OVER SOVIET INTERVENTION

TA241507 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Israeli elements following the Iran-Iraq war expressed the fear yesterday that the Soviet Union might intervene in this war in a more tangible way than by merely extending massive military aid to Iraq.

Those elements believe that Iraq is probably no longer satisfied with getting control over the territories under Iraqi-Iranian dispute which, according to the 1975 Algiers agreement, were to have been handed over to it, but is aiming at taking over the entire oil-rich Khuzestan region. The Iraqis call the region Arabistan.

Israeli elements have pointed out that Iraq had prepared for this military option for a long time and chose to realize it now because it thinks that Khomeyni's rule has weakened and the Iranian Army, which suffered many shocks since the ouster of the shah, cannot stand up to its own army. Since the shah was deposed Iraq has feared that Khomeyni's rule would increase the ferment among the local Shi'ites, who constitute a large minority there.

The Israeli observers believe that Iraq is probably striving for hegemony over the entire Persian Gulf and control over the Hormuz Strait, about 1,000 km from the Iraqi border. Iraq wishes to gain chips in the bargaining with Iran. Such chips, it hopes, would result in an Iranian recognition--should such an arrangement be reached--of the Iraqi ownership and right to control all the territories over which the two countries differ.

ETHIOPIA

NEWSPAPER SCORES U.S.-SOMALI 'MILITARY PACT'

LD241526 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 24 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Somali ruling clique, in pursuit of their imperialist-made ambition of a greater Somalia, have repeatedly violated international laws honoring the territorial integrity of neighboring states and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. In view of this situation, the Ahmaric daily ADDIS ZEMEN, in its today's editorial, comments on the disastrous consequences of the recent U.S.-Somalia military pact, which threatens not only revolutionary Ethiopia but the entire world. The paper notes that the United States, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a self-nominated world peacekeeper, has, by signing the deal, stood alongside the adventurer Somali Government. It has been noticed, says ADDIS ZEMEN, that the United States and many imperialist countries have been supplying modern weaponry to Somalia. Ample proof of this was provided by the captured arms during the recent Wardair conflict involving some 14,000 of Siad Barre's soldiers.

The Amharic daily stated that revoltuionary Ethiopia would do all in its capacity to warn the world's peace-loving people of the great outcomes of this illegal and dangerous American action. At the same time Ethiopia would stand ready to reverse any invasion attempts, to safeguard its territory and revolution.

ADDIS ZEMEN quotes our revolutionary leader Chairman Mengistu's recent speech in which he reminded the world that it was U.S. leaders [words indistinct] millions of Vietnamese and thousands of Americans. To avoid a repetition of such a disastrous situation in the Horn of Africa, all peace-loving people of the world and the American broad masses should raise their voice in protest. Finally, ADDIS ZEMEN calls on the OAU, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement to put into effect the [word indistinct] they stand for by foiling the threat to peace created by the United States and Somalia.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPEAN TOUR

LD241528 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 24 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] Yesterday evening, Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee of COPWE [the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia], returned to Addis Ababa leading a high-level delegation after delivering messages to six leaders of socialist countries from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam concerning the threat to the integrity, unity and revolution of Ethiopia posed by the military agreement concluded between Washington and Mogadishu enabling America to establish bases in Berbera and Kismayu. The messages to this effect were delivered to the leaders of the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the GDR and the Yugoslav Federal Republic.

Speaking at Bole international airport on his return from his trip abroad, Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis said that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the Soviet Union; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and head of state; Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the GDR; and members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia have reaffirmed that they give high regard to the messages sent to them by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and that they stand on the side of socialist Ethiopia on the issue.

Comrade Dr Feleke said that his mission was successful and that messages from the six leaders of the socialist countries will be delivered tc the communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

SOMALI FRONT CLAIMS VICTORIES OVER GOVERNMENT TROOPS

LD241212 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 24 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The freedom fighters of Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] launched a fierce attack on black Abyssinian troops stationed at Kabradahare town last week. The freedom fighters destroyed a water reservoir and two water tanks. The WSLF fighters also destroyed two vehicles belonging to the black enemy forces by fire, at the same place. During the battle the freedom fighters killed seven enemy soldiers and wounded many others.

The gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters launched a fierce attack on troops of the black Abyssinian colonialist forces at (Hangetu) village, in Bale region, killing 13 enemy soldiers and wounding several others. The Somali Abo freedom fighters taught the black Abyssinian colonialist forces an unforgettable lesson in a 10 September attack. Two freedom fighters were killed and four others were wounded in the attack.

UGANDA

COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT 19 SEP

LD191936 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] The deputy secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr (Eneka Anyaoku), who was in Uganda on a 3-day official visit, has left for London after talks with government and party leaders.

Yesterday the deputy secretary general travelled to Hoima, where he met the president of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] and former president of Uganda, Dr Milton Obote, who is currently on a meet-the-people tour of Bunyore. The deputy secretary general returned to Kampala today and held discussions with the chairman of the CP [Conservative Party], Mr Mayanja Nkangi, after which he met the chairman of the Military Commission and the inter-party committee at parliament building in Kampala. Yesterday he met the leaders of the UPM [not further identified] and DP [Democratic Party].

The deputy secretary general came to Uganda at the invitation of the Ugandan Government to explore with the Ugandan Government and leaders of the political parties ways in which the Commonwealth can assist in returning Uganda to a democratically elected government.

According to a joint party statement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the discussions included the provision of material assistance for holding elections and the role of the Commonwealth observers in the forthcoming general elections.

Before departure, the deputy secretary general told reporters at Entebbe airport that he was impressed by the desire Ugandans have for participating in the forthcoming general elections. He said the discussions he had with Ugandans were fruitful.

BENIN

KEREKOU MAKES STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE FOR LIBYA

AB241046 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Mathieu Kerekou today left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Before his departure the great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, told newsmen the significance of his visit, which is not the first to that friendly country.

[Begin recording] [Kerekou] As a matter of fact, it is not the first time that a delegation of our party and our revolutionary state has gone to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In fact, I led a delegation to that country in June 1977 within the framework of its national day celebrations, during which the Libyan people every year gather around their great leader, President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who always takes the opportunity to remind them of the historic event being celebrated: the day marking the struggle of the Libyan people. So this is going to be our second visit to Libya. However, I must point out that, as a president, this is going to be my first state friendly visit to that country. The first visit was essentially a private visit coinciding with a historic date. During that first visit we did not have time to discuss both bilateral cooperation between our two countries and all other African and world issues. This precision is necessary so that you can now understand the framework of this first state friendly visit to Libya today.

As you are aware, Libya and Benin have excellent relations in every sphere. In this respect, the leaders of the two revolutions must meet now and then to survey the situation in their respective countries as well as in Africa and the world. The Beninese delegation is going to Libya within this framework. For us this visit is very significant because we are going to have the first opportunity to hold private talks with President al-Qadhdhafi. On this occasion, each of us will explain his position on all current problems of Africa.

As you are aware, the international situation is very critical. There is tension almost everywhere in Africa and in the world, and old hot spots are being rekindled by international imperialism and new ones have just been started. Given this situation, we believe that, as revolutionaries who have chosen a free, independent way, we must be extremely vigilant, and we must put our heads together from time to time to examine the situation that exists in our respective countries in order to join efforts and stride forward.

In sum, that is what I can say about our visit to Libya.

[Question] Comrade President, the series of visits to the various production units is not completed yet. Do you intend to send a message to workers and all Beninese people?

[Answer] These visits have not been completed yet; they have not even started. After the solemn proclamation of our intention to establish a new society where it is pleasant to live, we must observe that it is not on a sheet of paper that this will be done. It is not theory, but action that is necessary. Given what we hear and see, we must admit that we feel concerned. We could have expected our national cadres, who actively and efficiently participated in the establishment of new revolutionary structures including our choice of socialism based on Marxism-Leninism in the creation of parties and the foundation of the People's Republic of Benin, to behave like worthy sons of the people by correctly carrying out the revolutiolnary duties entrusted them in our production units. But, we must unfortunately observe openly that we are bitterly disappointed by their behavior, their output and theie efficiency--in brief, the way in which our cadres behave toward the revolution and toward the popular masses of our country.

It is not the party that has not been able to carry out its duties; neither is it the government. It is the Beninese cadres who want to betray the Beninese people. Since we know their intention, we are going to respond most vigorously. So, the visits to the production units all over the country are just starting. [end recording]

Let us observe that our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, was seen off before his departure by the members of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, the National Executive Council, the diplomatic corps and various cadres of our country, the People's Republic of Benin. Militants of Cotonou were also present.

## MALI

### TRAORE CITES FAILINGS OF PARTY, NATIONAL CADRE

AB2400923 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The most prominent event in the country is the celebration of the national independence anniversary, which took place yesterday in an atmosphere of meditation and reflection. There is no doubt that 22 September 1980 was also an opportunity for a thorough examination of conscience. In a firm tone, Gen Moussa Traore talked about Mali's future which, he said, depends on a change.

[Begin Traore recording] The year 1979, during which the constituent congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union was held, witnessed the country's return to a normal constitutional life. The Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM], all of whose organs had earlier been set up, was truly launched at that time. One would have thought that as an instrument of mobilization, the UDPM would--in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and emulation--mobilize the people all over the country, galvanize all energies and make the people rise up like one man to support the party's program. Unfortunately, this was not the case in certain party branches, especially that of the Bamako district. On the contrary, the party came up against the moodiness, indefference and wait-and-see attitude of the militants, and one is now obliged to admit failure.

Despite this situation, the people can rejoice in the fact that the extraordinary congress of the UDPM will soon take place and that it will seek to realize the legitimate aspirations of the militants and thus to relaunch the party. The party leaders must accept all eventualities, including the possibility of relinquishing their mandate.

As far as the militants are concerned they must be convinced of the fact that the party belongs to them and they must do their best to make it more dynamic. They must be aware not only of the fact that one cannot build a country with an attitude of indifference and indolence but also of the fact that such an attitude seriously endangers the interests of [word indistinct] by enabling incompetent persons without any scruples or ideals to achieve posts of responsibility. [end recording]

The president made himself very clear. Gen Moussa Traore also called on the Malian cadres to reconsider their attitudes and to reexamine their conscience.

[Begin recording] I am strongly convinced that because of some of their attitude toward the nation's affairs, the Malian cadres are largely responsible for the difficult situation now being experienced by our country. Wait-and-see policy, indifference, selfishness, lack of awareness of the state's interest, lack of intellectual and moral honesty and refusal of self-devotion--these are some of the attitudes in which most of our cadres take refuge. Such attitudes constitute a (?disservice) to our people, who have made so much sacrifice for the education and training of these cadres in whom they place all their hope. It is therefore necessary that the Malian cadres should urgently engage in self-criticism, examine their attitudes toward their country and people, and agree to serve them with courage and honesty.

When our cadres take this path, our country will take decisive step toward its development. Malian cadres, I am therefore appealing to you urgently and I wish to remind you that you have only one duty--that of serving your country totally and loyally.

Dear compatriots, it is a fact that one cannot build a country in an atmosphere of blind passion, recriminations and hatred. One does not build a country in an atmosphere of senseless disputes, disorder, conflict and violence. In order to develop and prosper, a country needs resources; but it also and particularly needs restraint, harmony and concord. As you all know, since 1960 our country has been facing all sorts of hazards and challenges which constitute serious obstacles and threats to its independence and future.

Despite all the heavy clouds darkening our horizon, the future is far from being irreparably compromised. In fact, considering our potentialities, we do not need to do much to radically change our situation: If we banish laziness, disorder and lack of concern from our rank; if we harness our intelligence, energies and will--in short, if we strengthen our solidarity--the Mali of the next 20 years will be a land of prosperity. [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### SOVIET STEEL PROJECT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB241544 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A high-powered Soviet delegation is the country in connection with the contract for the supply and erection of equipment for the Ajaokuta steel project. The eight-man delegation which arrived last night is headed by a deputy minister in the Soviet Ministry for Erection and Special Construction Works, Mr I.A. Mekryukov.

The group leaves for Abulja to see the progress of work on the project before visiting the new (Warri) port next Monday. They will leave for the Soviet Union on Thursday next week.

### BRIEFS

FRANCO-IVORIAN AGREEMENTS--Three financial agreements involving an amount of 617.5 million CFA francs have been signed between the Ivory Coast and the aid and cooperation fund of France. Two of the agreements, totalling 267.5 million CFA, are now refundable. The amount will be used in developing stock breeding in the north, equipping the oil palm seed development laboratory and in constructing houses for the staff of the Borotou sugar complex. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Sep 80 p 1 AB]

MALIAN FORESTRY PROJECT--A financial agreement was signed in Bamako this morning between the Malian Government and the central fund for economic cooperation for the implementation of an afforestation project in the areas of Koulikoro and Fana. According to the terms of the agreement the central fund is to provide 224 million Malian francs for the project. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Sep 80 AB]

NIGERIAN DELEGATION'S RETURN--A delegation of the House of Representatives which visited Bulgaria is back in Lagos. During the 1-week tour, the team, led by Chief John Emeka, discussed with the Bulgarian Government areas of cooperation between the two countries. The visit was at the invitation of the Bulgarian authorities. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80 AB]